

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 16.

NEW POLICY TOWARD PACKERS

Shown as Government Abandons Rebate Case

The federal government this week announced publicly its intention of abandoning the action against certain packers for alleged violation of the interstate commerce law in accepting rebates from railroads under the guise of damage claims. This action was begun under the former administration. It was carried on for months before a federal grand jury at Chicago and has cost the government many thousands of dollars.

Attorney General Wickersham last week addressed a letter to the packers who had been made the object of this inquiry, Morris & Company, informing them that he had decided to drop the matter. He later made the letter public in Washington, the effect of his action being apparently to give notice of the attitude of the new administration.

In his letter the Attorney General rehearses the cause of the inquiry, which was the method employed by the packers of computing damage claims against railroads. He objects to the manner in which these claims were computed. The former administration tried to indict and punish the packers on the ground that they had deliberately attempted to secure railroad rebates by putting in exaggerated damage claims, and in that way securing the rebates.

The new Attorney General frankly admits that after a thorough examination of all the evidence he has come to the conclusion that the packers did not adopt this method of figuring damage claims "with the deliberate intent of obtaining rebates." More than that, he goes on to show that this same method had been in force long before the anti-rebate law was enacted, and that therefore it could not have been invented to evade the law against rebates. It was used when rebates were openly paid and were not illegal, and he says there was no occasion to use any secret device.

Did Not Use Method to Evade Law.

Still further, he calls attention to the fact that the total amount of the damage claims under discussion "appear to have been inconsequential in comparison with the total freight charges annually paid to the railroads." Therefore he concludes that the packers did not intend to use this method to evade the law, and he sees no object in making a test case of past transactions.

After admitting that there was no ground

for the attempted prosecution, and announcing his intention of dropping it, the Attorney General goes on to say that he does not approve of the method of figuring costs and profits referred to. He does not believe it to be fair, and he warns the packers that they must abandon it or he may have to prosecute them. He announces that he will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe a method under which all damage claims shall be made.

Attorney General Wrong on Figuring.

Packers will disagree with the Attorney General on this point. They believe that after years of experience they know a little more about the business than the new Attorney General, and that while he may be a very excellent and level-headed lawyer, he is hardly qualified as yet to act as a packing-house accounting expert. Taking it for granted that the method of figuring employed by Morris & Company is that generally prevalent among up-to-date packers, it is declared that the Attorney General's criticism amounts to nothing. His statement of the method of figuring is wrong. The profit on hides, offal, etc., should not be figured in on the cost of dressed beef.

The packers' way of figuring is to debit the cost of the live animal, the labor cost, freight and selling expense; to credit the value of fats, hide and by-products at a conservative market price; the difference is the estimated cost of the meat. The Attorney General has evidently misunderstood the matter entirely. With a correct idea of it his criticism would fall to the ground.

The Attorney General's letter, however, has created a sensation in the trade, as showing the intent of the new administration at Washington to conduct its affairs on a strictly legal and businesslike basis, minus all grandstand methods. Under such a policy the meat trade will be given a rest during the next four years, and they are willing to give such an Attorney General all the leeway he wants in prosecuting, since they feel that he will have no occasion to look in their direction.

The letter of the Attorney General to Morris & Company is as follows:

April 9, 1909.

Messrs. Morris & Co., Chicago.

Gentlemen: This Department, together with the United States Attorney at Chicago,

has just concluded an investigation of certain complaints made against your company alleging that you have secured from various interstate railroads rebates or concessions from the lawful rates by placing a fictitious cost value on dressed beef claimed to have been injured or delayed in transit.

The complaints were directed against the method adopted by you in determining the value of beef transported by the railroads for which claims for damages were presented, and the charge was made that the excessive valuation of such beef constituted a mere device by which refunders of freight charges not made to shippers in general and forbidden by the interstate commerce law were paid by the railroads to your company.

The method of computing such cost value, as indicated by the complaints and as disclosed by the investigation, may be described briefly as follows:

In determining the cost value of dressed beef the purchase price of the cattle on the hoof is taken, and to this is added an arbitrarily fixed killing charge and the freight. From the total is deducted the amount received on the sale of the dressed beef claimed to have been damaged, and the difference is then presented to the railroad as the correct amount of the claim.

It is apparent that this calculated cost price is in excess of the actual cost price, because no allowance is made for the large profits realized from the sale of the hides and other valuable by-products, and the facts disclosed by the investigation show that the dressed beef even when marketed without any damage rarely if ever brings the amount fixed by your company as its cost price. In other words, this method of placing a fictitious and excessive cost price upon the dressed beef makes it appear that the chief product of your industry is sold at an enormous annual loss.

This department, however, is not concerned with such a result, whether apparent or real, unless the method employed of computing the value of the product shipped is used, or may be used, as a device to secure rebates from the railroads, and it is with respect to this phase of the matter only that the investigation referred to has been conducted.

It is proper further to say that this method of fixing the cost value of dressed beef and of presenting claims to the railroads based on such computation is one generally practiced by other large packing industries at Chicago, and the complaints are not directed against Morris & Company alone, although the practice of your company in this behalf is the only one which has thus far been fully examined by the government.

After a full consideration of the evidence adduced by the investigation I have reached the conclusion that in all probability this method used by your company of presenting claims to the railroads for damages to dressed beef based on an improper and excessive cost value was not adopted with the deliberate intent of obtaining rebates or concessions from the lawful rates in violation of the interstate commerce act.

(Concluded on page 24.)

EXPORT TRADE CONTINUES TO SHOW LOSSES

Exports of meat products from the United States for the month of March, according to preliminary official figures, were heavier than for any month so far this year, but were still more than two and a half million dollars less than for March a year ago. For the nine months since last July the export totals were nearly 24 million dollars less in value than for a similar period of the preceding year. This is the poorest showing for such a period for many years in our export trade. The business depression and consequent decreased buying powers of Europe, combined with high costs here, have cut a big hole in our foreign business and reduced the outlet for our surplus products to that extent.

Exports of meat products for March aggregated \$13,922,221, compared to \$16,523,952 for the same month of last year. For the nine months the totals are \$109,319,830, compared to \$132,943,013 for a similar period a year ago. Exports of meat animals, still affected by the foot and mouth disease quarantine, which has since been lifted, were valued at \$1,460,993 for March, compared to \$3,179,353 for the same month of 1908. For the nine months exports of meat animals aggregated \$13,878,132 in value, compared to \$24,003,168 for the similar time in 1907-8.

The preliminary official figures, covering about 91 per cent. of the complete totals, are as follows:

CATTLE.—March, 1908, 33,390 head, value \$3,083,171; March, 1909, 15,712 head, value \$1,434,001. For nine months ending March, 1908, 254,418 head, value \$23,425,449; same period, 1909, 146,852 head, value \$13,490,862.

HOGS.—March, 1908, 4,120 head, value \$36,739; March, 1909, 2,098 head, value \$10,591. For nine months ending March, 1908, 19,646 head, value \$210,606; same period, 1909, 12,689 head, value \$108,247.

SHEEP.—March, 1908, 8,918 head, value \$59,443; March, 1909, 3,174 head, value \$16,401. For nine months ending March, 1908, 64,694 head, value \$367,113; same period, 1909, 54,043 head, value \$279,023.

CANNED BEEF.—March, 1908, 885,618 lbs., value \$93,324; March, 1909, 1,285,800 lbs., value \$137,441. For nine months ending March, 1908, 19,488,481 lbs., value \$2,057,382; same period, 1909, 11,804,055 lbs., value \$1,300,718.

FRESH BEEF.—March, 1908, 15,328,070 lbs., value \$1,480,493; March, 1909, 8,641,585 lbs., value \$900,499. For nine months end-

ing March, 1908, 169,037,812 lbs., value \$16,828,789; same period, 1909, 99,260,800 lbs., value \$10,240,729.

CURED BEEF.—March, 1908, 5,058,911 lbs., value \$396,691; March, 1909, 4,086,115 lbs., value \$313,682. For nine months ending March, 1908, 37,183,031 lbs., value \$2,524,101; same period, 1909, 32,968,047 lbs., value \$2,571,494.

TALLOW.—March, 1908, 9,312,613 lbs., value \$515,700; March, 1909, 3,755,932 lbs., value \$218,642. For nine months ending March, 1908, 72,666,199 lbs., value \$4,343,485; same period, 1909, 37,423,825 lbs., value \$2,979,737.

BACON.—March, 1908, 25,709,555 lbs., value \$2,692,348; March, 1909, 22,500,838 lbs., value \$2,353,093. For nine months ending March, 1908, 170,072,323 lbs., value \$18,163,160; same period, 1909, 187,837,892 lbs., value \$19,825,038.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—March, 1908, 22,664,327 lbs., value \$2,482,073; March, 1909, 18,762,427 lbs., value \$2,043,331. For nine months ending March, 1908, 160,840,558 lbs., value \$18,382,768; same period, 1909, 151,001,294 lbs., value \$16,719,695.

PORK (fresh cured, etc.).—March, 1908, 16,150,824 lbs., value \$1,404,835; March, 1909, 4,535,826 lbs., value \$401,796. For nine months ending March, 1908, 131,232,644 lbs., value \$12,075,537; same period, 1909, 43,631,720 lbs., value \$3,856,554.

LARD.—March, 1908, 67,119,701 lbs., value \$5,752,500; March, 1909, 56,804,138 lbs., value \$5,699,361. For nine months ending March, 1908, 482,015,981 lbs., value \$43,772,443; same period, 1909, 395,087,957 lbs., value \$38,802,932.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL OIL.—March, 1908, 19,104,757 lbs., value \$1,680,386; March, 1909, 18,775,617 lbs., value \$1,826,647. For nine months ending March, 1908, 160,577,680 lbs., value \$14,577,671; same period, 1909, 129,552,998 lbs., value \$13,730,668.

OLEOMARGARINE.—March, 1908, 258,501 lbs., value \$25,602; March, 1909, 276,299 lbs., value \$27,729. For nine months ending March, 1908, 2,165,546 lbs., value \$217,687; same period, 1909, 1,913,003 lbs., value \$192,265.

TOTAL MEAT ANIMALS.—March, 1908, value \$3,179,353; March, 1909, value \$1,460,993. For nine months ending March, 1908, value \$24,003,168; same period, 1909, value \$13,878,132.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTS.—March, 1908, value \$16,523,952; March, 1909, value \$13,922,221. For nine months ending March, 1908, value \$132,943,013; same period, 1909, value \$109,319,830.

LATEST PLAN TO SHUT OUT OLEO IN NEW YORK

The New York legislature will adjourn within a short time, and in the final rush of legislation there is one bill which may be rushed through with the butter lobby influence behind it which the meat trade should keep close watch on. That is a bill introduced by Chairman Boshart of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture, designed to prevent the sale or use of oleomargarine in New York State.

It had been supposed that the New York State law practically shut oleomargarine out of New York. Instead of this, the law offered a premium on "moonshining" and promoted violations until about a year ago a court test was made and the open-and-above-board sale of the product was sustained. Since that time the courts have sustained legitimate dealers in their sale of the product and the butter interests have been driven to extremes to devise a plan to restore their monopoly of the market.

This Boshart bill aims to make the sale or use of oleomargarine so difficult and annoying that it will be discouraged. Its terms are in some respects so ridiculous, however, that should it pass it is likely only to hasten the time when oleomargarine will be given its just position as a worthy competitor of butter as a food product. The bill amends the existing law as follows:

Section 1. Sections forty and forty-one of chapter nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter one of the consolidated laws," are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 40. Prohibited articles not to be furnished for use.—No keeper or proprietor of any bakery, hotel, boarding-house, restaurant, saloon, lunch-counter or place of public entertainment, nor any person having charge thereof or employed thereat, nor any person furnishing board for any others than members of his own family, or for any employees where such board is furnished for a compensation or as part of the compensation of

any such employee, shall keep, use or serve therein either as food for his guests, boarders, patrons, customers or employees or for cooking purposes any article or substance made in violation of the provisions of this article. Any keeper or proprietor of any hotel, boarding-house, restaurant, saloon, lunch-counter or place of public entertainment who uses or serves therein for his guests any oleaginous substance as a substitute for butter, the manufacture or sale of which is not prohibited by the agricultural law, shall print plainly and conspicuously on the bill-of-fare, if there is one, the words, "Oleomargarine Used Here" and shall post up in different parts of the room where such meals are served at least four signs in places where they can be easily seen and read, which shall bear the words, "Oleomargarine Used Here" in letters at least two inches in length and so printed as to be easily read by guests or boarders. If such substance is used upon the table as a substitute for butter it shall be placed upon plates or in dishes colored green and upon the upper surface of the margin of each plate or dish shall plainly appear the word "Oleomargarine" and no other printing shall be on the said upper surface of such plates. Such plates shall not be used for any other purpose than herein prescribed in such places of public entertainment.

Section 41. Use of coloring matter prohibited.—No person manufacturing with intent to sell any substance or article in imitation or semblance of butter or cheese not made exclusively from unadulterated milk or cream or both, with salt or rennet or both and with or without coloring matter or sage, but into which any animal, intestinal or offal fats, or any oils or fats or oleaginous substance of any kind not produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream, or into which melted butter, or butter in any condition or state or any modification of the same, or lard or tallow shall be introduced, shall add thereto or combine therewith any annatto or compounds of the same, or any other substance or substances whatever, for the purpose or with the effect of imparting thereto a color resembling yellow, or any shade of yellow butter or cheese, nor introduce any such coloring matter or other substance into any of the articles of which the same is composed. And no person selling any oleaginous substance not made from pure milk or cream of the same as a substitute for butter shall sell, give away or deliver with such substance any coloring matter; nor shall any person manufacturing, selling or offering for sale any such goods make or sell them under any brand, device or label bearing words indicative of cows or the product of the dairy or the names of breeds of cows or cattle, nor use terms indicative of processes in the dairy in making or preparing butter; no such substance shall hereafter be sold, offered or exposed for sale in this State except it be sold in one pound or five pound packages, such packages to be wrapped in parchment paper, covered by tinfoil, the original seal of which shall be unbroken and the said packages to be plainly and conspicuously labeled with the word "Oleomargarine." The word "Oleomargarine" in large prominent letters shall be stamped by indentation on each separate brick or portion of the substance itself before it is wrapped and sealed.

Any person violating any of the provisions of sections forty and forty-one of the agricultural law shall forfeit and pay a penalty to the people of the State of New York of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first violation and not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for the second and each subsequent violation. Whoever by himself or another violates any of the provisions of sections forty or forty-one of the agricultural law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment for the first offense and by not less than six months nor more than one year for the second offense.

SENATE TARIFF SUBSTITUTE

Meat Duties Are Restored but Hides Stay on Free List in Senate Measure Introduced This Week

The Senate substitute for the Payne tariff bill as passed by the House at Washington last Friday was offered by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in the latter body on Monday of this week. The Senate measure had been prepared in advance of the adoption of the bill by the House, and as soon as the latter was received in the Senate the committee reported the substitute. The intention is manifest to hurry this tariff legislation through as quickly as possible, in order not to prolong unsettled business conditions. The Senate will take some time for discussion of the bill, and there will be more or less delay when the measure gets into conference, but the leaders hope to get the legislation completed before the end of May.

The Senate measure met with a mixed reception. Some interests "taken care of" by the House bill were shocked to learn that they were not so well provided for in the Senate measure, while some "left out in the cold" by the House measure were brought under the sheltering wing of the Senate substitute. Every additional move made in this process of tariff legislation indicates more clearly that revision is proceeding by means of politics and pull rather than on a scientific basis.

The meat and allied industries were not particularly affected by the changes made in the Senate substitute. It is true that the existing Dingley law duties on meat products are largely restored, while the House bill had reduced them. But in either case the effect on actual trade would have been small.

Duties on bacon and hams, fresh beef and some meat extracts are increased to the rates as they now exist. The duty on lard is increased to the present rate, and tallow, on which the present law puts a $\frac{3}{4}$ -cent duty, and which was put on the free list by the House, is restored to the dutiable list with a duty of half a cent per pound. Bologna sausages, which have been on the free list under the existing law, and were left there by the House, have been put on the dutiable list at 25 per cent. ad valorem by the Senate.

Hides remain where the House put them, on the free list, but it is understood this item is to be considered separately in the Senate, and Senators from the West and South are expected to make a strong fight for the restoration of a duty on imported hides, even if less than the existing 15 per cent.

The Attitude of the Senate.

The attitude of the Senate committee toward "the great agricultural interests" is indicated in Senator Aldrich's statement when introducing the measure. He said: "The agricultural schedule, including meat products, remains practically unchanged from existing law, but where reductions were made by the House the Senate committee has restored the Dingley rates, in response to the demands of farmers throughout the country and of the representatives of the great agricultural interests."

In introducing the Senate measure the maximum and minimum provisions were

withheld for further consideration by the Senate Finance Committee before reporting them. This feature of the bill is regarded as of more importance than the tariff schedules, as under it terms may be made with foreign countries for reciprocal tariff arrangements which will benefit our export trade. This is a feature that the meat and allied trades are watching with even more intentness than the tariff schedules of the bill, and it is hoped that the new law will make proper provision for giving the government powers which will enable it to compel foreign nations to give our exports fair treatment where they are now seriously discriminated against.

The following table gives a list of items in which readers of The National Provisioner are chiefly interested, showing the duties under the present law, the rates as fixed by the House bill, and the changes made by the Senate substitute as it now stands:

MEAT PRODUCTS, ETC.:	Present Law.	House Bill as Passed.	Senate Bill as Introduced.
Bacon and hams.....	5c. lb.	4c. lb.	5c. lb.
Fresh beef, etc.....	2c. lb.	1½c. lb.	2c. lb.
Meats, prepared or preserved, not otherwise provided for.....	25 p. c.	25 p. c.	25 p. c.
Fluid extract of meat.....	15c. lb.	15c. lb.	15c. lb.
Extracts of meat not otherwise provided for.....	35c. lb.	25c. lb.	35c. lb.
Lard.....	2c. lb.	1½c. lb.	2c. lb.
Tallow.....	¾c. lb.	Free	½c. lb.
Sausages, bologna.....	Free	Free	25 p. c.
Hides.....	15 p. c.	Free	Free
ANIMALS, LIVE:			
Cattle, less than 1 year old.....	\$2 head	\$2 head	\$2 head
All other cattle if valued at not more than \$14 a head.....	\$3.75 head	\$3.75 head	\$3.75 head
More than \$14 a head.....	27½ p. c.	27½ p. c.	27½ p. c.
Swine.....	\$1.50 head	\$1.50 head	\$1.50 head
Sheep, 1 year old or over.....	\$1.50 head	\$1.50 head	\$1.50 head
Less than 1 year old.....	75c. head	75c. head	75c. head
All other live animals not otherwise provided for.....	20 p. c.	20 p. c.	25 p. c.
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Castile soap.....	1¼c. lb.	1¼c. lb.	1¼c. lb.
Fancy, perfumed and all kinds of toilet soap, including medicinal or medicated soaps.....	15c. lb.	20c. lb.	20c. lb.
All other soaps not specially provided for.....	20 p. c.	20 p. c.	20 p. c.
Hydrate of or caustic soda.....	¾c. lb.	½c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Soda ash.....	¾c. lb.	¼c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Gelatine, edible, and glue, etc., valued not above 10c. lb.....	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Gelatine, etc., valued above 10c. lb.....	25 p. c.	25 p. c.	2½c. lb. & 15 p. c.
Glycerin, crude.....	1c. lb.	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Glycerin, refined.....	3c. lb.	3c. lb.	3c. lb.
Borax.....	5c. lb.	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Boracic acid, etc.....	5c. lb.	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Borates, other.....	3 to 4c. lb.	1c. lb.	1¼c. lb.
Saltpeter, refined.....	½c. lb.	Free	Free
Soda, bicarbonate of.....	¾c. lb.	¾c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Salt in packages.....	12c. cwt.	12c. cwt.	12c. cwt.
Salt in bulk.....	8c. cwt.	8c. cwt.	8c. cwt.
Exporters of cured meats are allowed drawback on imported salt used on exported products.			
SPICES:			
Mustard, unground.....	Free	30 p. c.	Free
Mustard, prepared.....	10c. lb.	10c. lb. & 30 p. c.	10c. lb.
Pepper, red or Cayenne.....	2½c. lb.	30 p. c.	2½c. lb.
Sage.....	1c. lb.	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Cassia, cassia vera, cassia buds, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, black and white pepper, pimento, etc., unground.....	Free	2½c. lb. & 30 p. c.	Free
Other spices.....	3c. lb.	2½c. lb. & 30 p. c.	3c. lb.
OILS, ETC.:			
Cottonseed oil.....	4c. gal.	Free	25 p. c.
Olive oil.....	40@50c. gal.	40@50c. gal.	40@50c. gal.
Nut oils.....	Free	Free	8c. gal.
Oils and greases not specially provided for.....	25 p. c.	25 p. c.	25 p. c.
Oils and greases for soap making.....	Free	Free	Free

SAUSAGE SCANDAL IN GERMANY.

The latest German meat sensation deals with German rather than American meat. It seems that Berlin dealers have been passing off horse-meat sausages in large quantities as the genuine Thuringian and other special brands. Some thirty persons are implicated. Their procedure seems to have been something as follows: From various parts of the country they ordered consignments of horse sausages. The goods were sorted at Berlin, then sent to Karlsruhe, St. Johann, Saarbrücken and other remote places, where these traders had sausage plants. Here the stuff was doctored up, spiced and flavored in various fashions, and put on home and especially on foreign markets as prime German sausages from the Black Forest.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Frio Cotton Oil Company, Frio, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The Lee County Packing Company, Fort Myers, Fla., has been organized with \$5,000 capital stock.

The Geo. A. Hormel Company of Austin contemplates opening a branch house at Minneapolis, Minn.

The Valdosta Oil Company, Valdosta, Ga., will expend \$20,000 for improvements to its plant, it is reported.

The Business Men's Club of Memphis, Tenn., is promoting the establishment of stock yards and a packing plant at that place.

The Pflugerville Cottonseed Oil Company, Pflugerville, Tex., recently incorporated, will establish a two-press mill, seedhouse, hull-house, etc.

It is reported once more that a packing plant of 100 cattle, daily capacity, is to be erected on the Charles P. Taft ranch at Gregory, Tex.

The Syracuse Royal Solvent Company will increase its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The company manufactures soap at Orange, N. J.

The Edward Gerber Packing Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000, by L. Gerber, A. W. Travel and others.

The Runge Cotton Oil Company of Runge, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by G. Gillett, C. F. Stevens and W. M. Heberg.

The regular butterine plant of Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., recently burned, was again visited by fire on April 10, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

The Mound Bayou Oil Mill & Manufacturing Company, Mound Bayou, Miss., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, to establish a cottonseed-oil mill.

The old beef house of the Omaha Packing Company's plant at Thirty-third and P streets, South Omaha, Neb., was destroyed by fire last week with an estimated loss of \$10,000.

The work of erection on the new building for the Holbrook Soap Manufacturing Company at Jersey City, N. J., will shortly commence. When finished the company will move its plant from New York.

Kirkman & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., have incorporated to manufacture soaps and per-

fumes. Capital, \$1,500,000. Directors: A. W. Pross, Mount Vernon; C. B. Grant, Hempstead, and W. J. Van Nostrand, Brooklyn.

It is understood that the promoters of the Independent Fertilizer Company, New York City, have decided to rename the company the United States Agricultural Corporation, with \$50,000,000 capital. It is the plan of the corporation to acquire various Southern fertilizer plants.

The Buffalo Fertilizer Company, Montgomery, Ala., has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000. T. C. Meadows, formerly of Florence, Ala., and now of New York, is president, with George Hafer, of Buffalo, general agent. The company owns the Germofert plant at Montgomery, just entered at a cost of \$500,000.

J. J. McPherson, manager of Morris & Company's branch house at Newport News, Va., has been transferred to Baltimore, Md., where he will have charge of the company's sales business. He has been manager of the Newport News house for more than eight years, and has built up an extensive trade for the company, making himself very popular with the business men of the community.

TO LICENSE NEW YORK ABATTOIRS.

There is a bill now before the legislature of New York State to establish a complete system of State meat inspection. If it becomes a law it will require every abattoir in the State and every individual killing livestock for market to take out a State license.

To get this license the applicant will have to comply with the sanitary regulations of the State department of agriculture. This license will be revoked if the holder slaughters any diseased animal there for food. All such animals must be condemned by proper authorities, and upon being condemned the State will pay the value of the animal condemned.

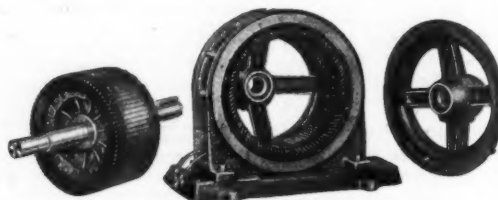
All meat shops are also placed under the direction of the State department and must comply with its regulations. They must observe certain sanitary rules, must not sell diseased meat or meat from diseased animals, or other unwholesome meat. The law also covers meat storage warehouses.

Want a good job? Need a good man? The place for the man, and the man for the place, may always be found by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" Department, page 48. They'll turn up there sooner or later.

General Electric Company

The Motor of Simplicity

FOR THE OPERATION OF PACKING HOUSE MACHINERY HAS NO EQUAL



General Electric Induction Motors are simple and rugged in construction.

Freedom from operating troubles, and consequent minimum of attention required, together with high overload capacity, are some of their good points.

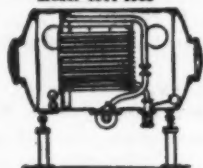
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LILLIE EVAPORATOR
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Economy Its Boast

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CUT DOWN HOG BUYING

How long will packers be content to buy hogs at the present prices, when they know in advance that they are simply buying at a loss of at least a dollar on every head? Men in other lines of business seldom do anything quite so foolish. The difficulty with the meat trade seems to be that everybody is afraid that somebody else will get his trade if he does not keep on supplying the fresh products, even at a loss.

While that may be true, such an attitude on the packer's part does not tend to reduce the price of hogs at this season of the year, when receipts are light. If all the receipts are continually taken just because everybody is afraid of everybody else, then the dollar loss will continue. It is about time that buyers shut down on their purchases to the

very closest margin. Let the price of the live hog come down at least to the comparative price of the finished product.

The packinghouse business has been operated at a loss for several months past, and the remedy is in the hands of the packers. It is to buy just as little as possible, and to do it all along the line.

CONDEMNATION LOSSES

In conjunction with the high price of hogs and the comparatively low price of the product it seems that there has been an increase lately in the condemnations. This may be more apparent because of the loss in other directions, but the fact remains that the packers in all sections are complaining of the recent number of condemnations. The Government naturally says that where there is a condemnation there is a reason for it, but the explanation does not lessen the loss.

The burden of condemnations will never be lessened materially or entirely removed until the Government adopts some plan of tracing condemned animals to their breeding places, so that the disease may be stamped out.

Under existing conditions the packers pay the direct loss, but the livestock raiser suffers an indirect loss, and the raiser of healthy animals especially loses a percentage of the value of his property because of the percentage of condemnations. The country as a whole is suffering an economic loss in every dollar that is represented by condemnations. This loss is increasing because condemnations are increasing, and the Government should go to the root of the matter as soon as possible and take the necessary steps to trace and stamp out disease.

A DANIEL TO JUDGMENT

The federal government this week made known its intention of dropping the plan to prosecute certain packers for alleged violation of the inter-State commerce law by acceptance of rebates from railroads under the guise of damage claims. This inquiry has been pursued before a federal grand jury at Chicago for many months, and has cost the government many thousands of dollars.

It was begun under the Roosevelt regime and pushed with great show of activity and dire threats of punishment. Since the advent of President Taft's attorney-general and his investigation of the merits of the case there has been a sudden cessation of activity, and particularly of newspaper talk. And now the attorney-general announces in a published letter to the prospective defendants that he can find nothing for which to prosecute them, and that he has therefore decided to drop the matter.

It is true that the new attorney general

warns the packers whom he addresses that he does not approve of some of their methods of figuring packinghouse costs, and directs them to adapt their bookkeeping system to conform to his idea of what it ought to be. The point, however, is not whether the attorney-general knows the packinghouse business better than the packers themselves, and is better able than they are to figure costs and profits. The point is that he admits in an open letter addressed to them that he can find no ground for prosecuting them. And more, that he believes the method to which he objects "was not adopted with the deliberate intent of obtaining rebates or concessions from lawful rates in violation of the inter-State commerce act."

Such remarkable language coming from a government prosecuting official is enough to give any packer a severe shock! After the strenuous experiences of the past seven years the meat trade might well refuse to believe its ears. To find a real lawyer in the saddle, one with the courage of his convictions to back up a knowledge of the law and sound judgment, is almost unbelievable. That this new official is one of the kind who would get results if he ever did start out to prosecute will frighten no packer. The trade has made every effort to comply with the law and only asks a fair hearing and a square deal. It is pleasant to know that this is evidently to be the policy of the new administration at Washington.

A NEW FOOD SPECTACLE

It is now announced that the president of the association of State food and dairy commissioners is to appoint a committee of members of his organization "to pass upon the work and conclusions of the federal Bureau of Chemistry and the Referee Board," and to report at the next annual meeting of the association. The distinguished scientists who composed the President's Referee Board may well tremble at the prospect of that "report!" The appointing power is one of the most notorious political food officials of the country. Along with some very able State chemists he has appointed on this "reviewing committee" enough political office holders of his own stripe to make the nature of the report to be rendered a certainty. No one doubts that Dr. Wiley and the other agricultural chemists who have been trying to climb to fame at the expense of the country's food interests will be sustained in all their theories and conclusions.

The spectacle of such a committee as this reviewing and reversing the conclusions of a body of eminent and disinterested scientists which numbers among its members President Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, Dean Chittenden of Yale, Prof. Herter of Columbia and others will indeed be edifying!

CLEANING THE HOG CARCASS

Developments in Labor Saving Packinghouse Methods

Methods and machinery in the packing industry are in a constant state of development and improvement. Packinghouse engineers and superintendents are never satisfied. They are always looking for something better, something that will do more work, do it quicker, at less cost and yield greater results in product. It means money to a packer to have the latest machinery, equipments and methods. That is why packers are constantly on the lookout for the newest improvements and why they are constantly planning enlargements and changes in their plants. It pays.

One of the packinghouse processes that has been subjected to the most marked upheavals in this respect of late is that which takes the hog from the sticking rail to the cutting table or the cooler. Between these points the carcass is scalded, scraped and

variously called, have been described and illustrated in the columns of The National Provisioner. Since their introduction and development they have been installed in hundreds of packinghouses and slaughtering plants all over the country. It is safe to say the purchasers have been delighted with the investment. This is indicated by orders which have kept the manufacturers busy, and an interest in the whole subject which has kept engineers constantly at work devising improvements and planning modified machines to suit various conditions and sizes of plants and special requirements of packers.

The removing of hair from the hog is usually done either by hand scraping or by the use of machines constructed upon the same principle as the hand scraper, or by the combined dehairing and polishing methods. The knife machines are built in two

aware how difficult it is to maintain hand scraping to full efficiency. For this reason, hogs scraped by hand are, at the best, imperfectly done.

The skin of the hog is composed of two layers; the outer layer or scarf skin is called the epidermis, and inside this is the true skin or inner layer which is called dermis. The epidermis or scarf skin always contains dirt, and until this is removed the hogs do not have a finished appearance. In order to lessen the labor of cleaning the hog and at the same time remove the dirt more perfectly, Mr. John Kohlhepp invented what is known as the polisher.

This polisher consists of a number of rubber beaters attached to a revolving shaft, and this method of cleaning and polishing was first used by beating the hogs as they passed through these shafts immediately after they were put upon the gambrel stick, after having passed through the hog-scraping machine. The work of these polishers was considered very good and very profitable, and when used

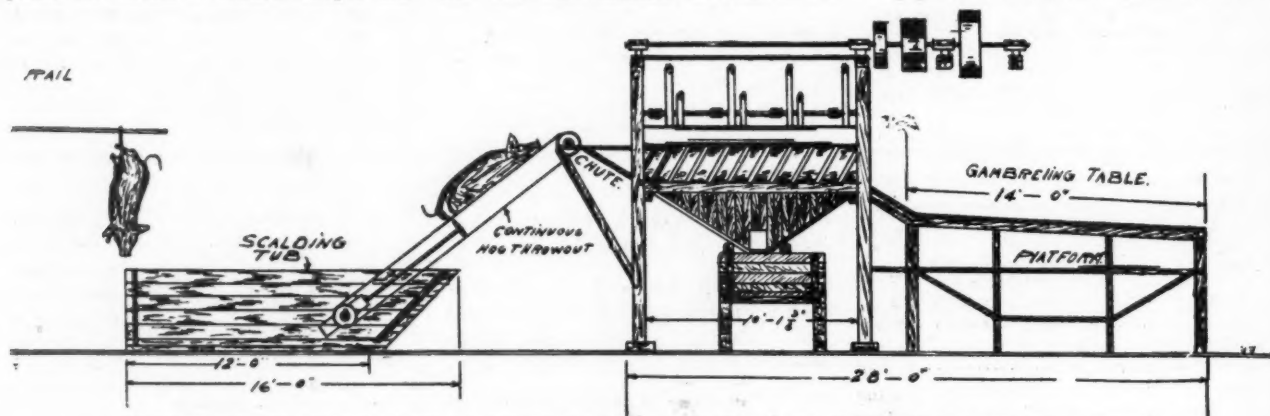


DIAGRAM SHOWING SPACE OCCUPIED BY AND OPERATION OF NEW HANNAFORD DEHAIRING AND POLISHING MACHINE.

polished, and made as attractive as possible in appearance. Where for many years this process was chiefly hand work, with skin scraped by hand, and ears, feet, etc., afterward put through a separate process to cleanse them, this now may be all done by machinery, and done in a way that makes the product more attractive and valuable in every respect. That the new method saves time and labor cost and turns out more and better product with great saving in operating expense goes without saying, especially after one has seen these machines at work.

Various types of these hog-scraping, dehairing and polishing machines, as they are

types, a horizontal hog scraper and an upright hog scraper, both constructed so that steel knives do the scraping. The scraping of hogs by hand is done only by the small slaughterers. Slaughterers of larger capacity use either the horizontal or the upright hog scraper with steel knives or the dehairing and polishing method.

When the work is done by hand, clean hogs can only be produced by the expenditure of a liberal amount of labor and vigorous and quick scraping as soon as the hog is scalded. If the work should drag, even enough to be slow, no amount of hand scraping will produce perfectly clean hogs, and everybody is

in connection with the hog-scraping machines they were a source of great profit and accomplished enormous savings in the pay roll.

It was the desire of the inventor, however, to devise a complete machine which should do the scraping and polishing at the same time. The result of his experiments was the production by The Allbright-Nell Company of Chicago of their first hog dehairing and polishing machine, using the beater system. This machine was described and illustrated in the columns of The National Provisioner and attracted wide attention in the trade. It has been installed by many large packers, and has been in operation for a

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sufficient length of time to give it the most thorough test. That it has proved successful is shown by the renewed orders given by packers who have used it for additional machines. This machine is now in operation in sixty-four different plants throughout the country, and orders from others are continually being filled.

While this machine was in successful operation in the larger plants, and was declared to be a perfect machine for the big packer, yet the manufacturers did not appear to be satisfied to stop here. The Allbright-Nell Company began experimenting at once in the direction of a machine which should appeal to the smallest slaughterer, or to any packer who did not care to devote the space or expense to a large machine. The big machine was making a big hit and was taxing the capacity of the Allbright-Nell plant to fill orders, but it was characteristic of this company that it went right ahead to develop another machine for smaller slaughterers.

This latest machine The Allbright-Nell Company has now brought to the point where it has proved successful in practice, and it is ready to be put upon the market. It is called the "Hannaford" hog dehairing and polishing machine, and its features are fully covered by patent applications. In this machine the system which The Allbright-Nell Company devised and developed in the other machine to such perfection is used, so that the same results in turning out a clean and attractive carcass are secured.

The changes in the direction of mechanism are to secure compactness and high efficiency at small expense, especially for the benefit of the smaller slaughterer. The hollow cylinder type of machine is used, and combined with the beater system of scraping and polishing it is said to give a machine which has met all the expectations of the designer and manufacturers.

The illustration on the opposite page indicates roughly the outlines of the machine, showing the course of the carcass from the sticking rail through the scalding tub and

up into the dehairing and polishing machine. The illustration to be found in the advertisement of The Allbright-Nell Company on page 9 of this issue is from a photograph of the machine in operation, showing how the hog is passed automatically through the cylinder, being turned over and over by the cylinder rollers as it moves along, while at the same time the beaters do the work of scraping, cleaning and polishing, all in one operation.

These two illustrations give a pretty clear idea of the general outlines of the new machine. Its chief idea is to combine all the successful features of the first Allbright-Nell
(Concluded on page 33.)

REFRIGERATORS ARE BOOMING.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company reports a very active business in market refrigerators. They find that the butchers all over the country begin to recognize more and more the value of heavily-constructed and carefully-insulated refrigerators that are economic in the use of ice and protect them against loss of meats in the hot weather. Meat prices are high, and prospects are that they will keep up for some time. So is ice. Careful butchers handle their meats so as to avoid waste from trimming, and in order to do this have to rely on their refrigerators to keep them in the best salable condition. Here are the names of a few butchers that lately bought refrigerators from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company:

C. D. Johns, Ensley, Ala.; Jeffries & Lyman, Campbellsburg, Ky.; J. Q. Adams, Cordele, Ga.; E. T. Joy, Knoxville, Tenn.; A. S. Magner, Cairo, Ill.; John Buckley, Atherton, Ind.

BRECHT HOG SCRAPER SUCCESS.

The new Brecht hog scraper was given another successful demonstration under severe practical conditions at the abattoir of Chris. Kurre at Baltimore late last week. The Brecht Company of St. Louis has installed several of these new machines recently and this Baltimore demonstration gave Eastern hog slaughterers an opportunity to watch its operation. There was a large attendance of packers and much enthusiasm was displayed over the smooth working of the machine. This machine is adapted to any size slaughterhouse and the smaller pork packers are very enthusiastic over the prospect of adding to their profits and saving labor expense by its installation.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES FOR THE WEST.

Mr. E. C. Price, president of the Fred K. Higbie Company, has just returned from a trip to Kansas City and Omaha, and reports that the Fred K. Higbie Company will open a warehouse in Kansas City and carry a full line of woodenware, cordage and paper and a general line of supplies for packinghouses. Mr. Price states that the increase in their trade has made this necessary, in order to serve the many packers who do not maintain offices in Chicago. This will enable the "less than carload" buyers to buy on the river and save local freight.

Keep a file of your copies of The National Provisioner. Then when you want to look up some technical subject or refer to market reports or statistics you will have the information at hand, and will not have to inquire for it. Send for a National Provisioner binder; cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25.



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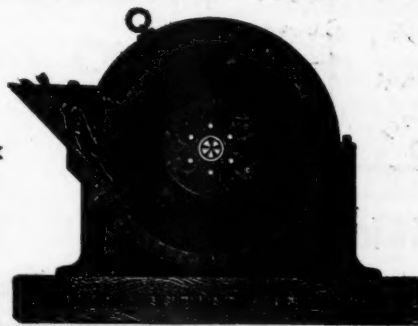
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NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Enid, Okla.—The Puritan Creamery Company has been organized by F. G. Murphy and J. W. Murphy.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. J. Nelson, J. C. Jolly and W. N. Duval have incorporated the Lebanon Creamery Company.

Mansfield, La.—The Mansfield Ice Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock. J. L. Logan, president; C. W. Page, secretary.

Malden, Mass.—The Fells Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$36,000. President, S. F. Dix; treasurer, A. B. Fuller.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—G. W. Egbert, J. S. Charlton and K. Wegemann have incorporated the Long Island Ice Company, with \$50,000 capital stock.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Clear Ice Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000, by J. Macivlik, S. Saurcke, Jr., C. Zapinski and F. Evers.

Sterling, N. Y.—The Sterling Milk Products Company has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock by A. E. Curtis, E. E. Banus and F. H. Faber.

Brady, Tex.—The Brady Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000, by J. E. Shropshire, J. Meer, S. S. Graham and S. W. Moffatt.

La Grange, Ind.—The Suburban Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by L. E. Stanley, G. R. Earnest and W. D. Norton, Chicago.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Thompson Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by W. M. Thompson, J. W. McLoud of Tulsa and B. Erick, Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Orleans, La.—The Hammond County Operative Creamery Company has been organized by L. C. Amthon, J. A. Hinkley and E. Consterdine. A plant is to be erected at once.

New York, N. Y.—The National Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by K. Faerber, Bronx; E. T. Stoll, Richmond Hill, and R. Grammer, New York City.

New York, N. Y.—The Northern Condensed Milk Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. N. Hannahs, Bloomfield, N. J.; J. F. Kloos, Brooklyn; F. W. Pennoyer, East Orange, N. J.

New York, N. Y.—The Engineering and Refrigerating Company has been incorpo-

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Insulating Paper made. Send for
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East Walpole, Mass.

rated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture machinery, tools and appliances. Van Rensselaer H. Greene, 49 West 68th street; F. E. Matthews, Leonia, N. J., and G. Bates, Whippany, N. J., are the incorporators.

Newton, Pa.—The Newton Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. The officers of the company are: President, George C. Worstall; vice-president, S. Scott Gray; secretary, Frank B. Wentworth; treasurer, John Blackfan; superintendent, W. Fabian; directors, W. W. Fabian, George C. Worstall, John Blackfan, S. Scott Gray, Franklin Briggs, Harry H. Leedom, F. B. Wentworth, W. E. Baker and Walter B. Wentworth.

ICE NOTES.

Appalachia, Va.—L. O. Pettit has commenced the erection of an ice plant here.

Durant, Miss.—An ice plant and laundry is to be established by Castleberry Brothers.

Commerce, Tex.—The Commerce Electric Light Company will install a 20-ton ice plant.

Glenn Springs, S. C.—A cold storage plant is to be installed in the Glenn Springs Hotel.

Circleville, O.—Circleville Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Trenton, N. J.—A. J. Hurschler is promoting a company for the establishment of an ice plant.

Annapolis, Pa.—The Bedford Ice Company has purchased the business of F. L. Hellman, of Cleona.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.—The Berwyn Ice Company has been purchased by the Bryn Mawr Ice Company.

Hillsboro, N. C.—An ice plant is to be established by the Hillsboro Milling & Manufacturing Company.

Gary, Ind.—The Gary Pure Ice Supply Company will award contract for the erection of an ice plant.

Trenton, N. J.—The Trenton Abattoir Company plans to convert one of its buildings into an ice plant.

Canton, O.—J. F. Flynn, 1007 North McKinley street, is promoting the establishment of a new ice plant here.

Calvert, Tex.—The Calvert Water, Ice and Electric Light Company will install a 25-ton ice and refrigerating plant.

Stamford, Tex.—The Stamford Ice & Refrigerating Company has increased its capital stock from \$35,000 to \$45,000.

Lock Haven, Pa.—The Clinton Ice & Coal Company's new ice plant in the course of erection will be completed by May 15.

Watch Page 48 for Bargains

COAL AND ICE

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AUTOMATIC LOWERING MACHINES

Finest **ICE TOOLS** Quality

Gifford Wood Co.

Catalogs
HUDSON, N. Y.

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ARLINGTON, MASS.

Cambridge Springs, Pa.—Rider Brothers have completed the erection of their cold storage plant and are now operating it.

Hibbing, Mich.—John Meehan is having plans prepared for the erection of a cold storage plant, 50 x 80 feet, to cost \$8,000.

Lorain, O.—T. Spademan has begun the erection of a modern ice house on the river bank which will have a capacity of 1,500 tons.

Tampa, Fla.—The Florida Brewing Company has purchased the property of the Chattanooga Brewing Company and will make additions to ice plant.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Consumers' Ice Company, recently organized, will at once erect a plant with a capacity of thirty tons of ice per day. Chas. W. Smith, president.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Faced by the possibility of Calhoun county going dry, the management of the Battle Creek brewery are considering plans for installing an artificial ice plant.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Because of the anticipated lack of ice during the summer and the consequent higher prices, the proposition that the city build a plant to manufacture ice is being discussed.

Rockville, Md.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Lonaconing Ice Manufacturing & Storage Co. will be held on Tuesday, May 4, 1909, at the office of the company in this city, when seven directors will be elected.

Gainesville, Ga.—E. L. Nonnemacher has leased the Gainesville Ice Company's plant and will dismantle and remove to site on railway siding. The capacity of plant is to be tripled by the installation of new machinery.

Utica, N. Y.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Utica Ice Company, held recently, the resignation of Charles S. Symonds as director and vice-president was received and accepted. Thomas M. Sherman was elected a director.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Ground has been broken for the new cold storage plant of the Syracuse Cold Storage Company. There will be a seven-story cold storage warehouse, a two-story hygienic ice plant and a three-story engine room and boiler house.

East Waterloo, Me.—Nearly 400,000 tons of ice, stored in six ice houses on the shores of the Bartlett River, were destroyed by fire recently, which practically cleaned out the plant owned by the E. W. Clark Ice Company, including the half a dozen houses and an engine house. The damage is estimated at upwards of \$50,000.

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Boston, Mass.—The Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association at its annual meeting held here elected the following officers: William E. Wood, president; J. Q. Bennett, vice-president; O. S. Hayward, secretary and treasurer; M. S. Coolidge of Lynn, J. E. Kimball of North Cambridge and Roland W. Hopkins of Boston, executive committee.

Corning, N. Y.—J. B. Maltby & Company have their new cold storage department well toward completion and have broken ground for the new ice manufacturing plant which they are to erect. The total capacity of the refitted and enlarged cold storage and ice plant will be 48,500 cubic feet. The ice plant will have a capacity of 25 tons of ice daily.

Keansburg, N. J.—B. F. Allen, of this place, is to erect an ice plant which, when completed, will have a capacity of five tons a day, and will be so constructed as to permit of the output being increased at any time. Work on the installation of the plant will be begun within a few days, and it will be completed in time for the coming summer season.

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BOSTON, 120 Milk Street, Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI, 83 E. McMillen Ave., The Burger Bros. Co.

CLEVELAND, Cleveland Storage Co.
DETROIT, Riverside Stg. & Cartage Co., Ltd.
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & St'ge Co.
JACKSONVILLE, Park Bldg., St. Elmo, W. Acosta.

KANSAS CITY, Co-op. Land & Mercantile Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, 151 N. Los Angeles St., United Iron Works.

LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.

NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.

NEW YORK, 100 William St., Roessler & Hass-

lacher Chemical Co.

NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.

OMAHA, Richardson Drug Co.

PITTSBURGH, Duquesne Freight Station,

Penna. Transfer Co., Ltd.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

ST. LOUIS, 1100 N. Levee, McPhreter's Whse.

Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2nd and Market Sts., United

Iron Works.

SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.

SEATTLE, 100 Main St., United Iron Works.

WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

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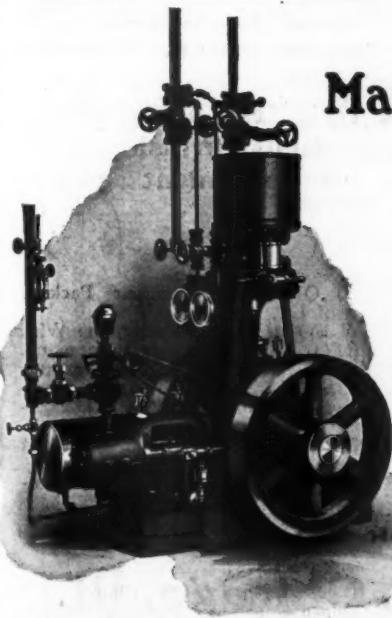
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(Concluded from page 15.)

The reasons for this conclusion are, first, that the practice referred to has existed for many years, originated long before the enactment of the interstate commerce law, was prevalent during a time when rebates were openly paid and were not forbidden by federal statute, and when there was no occasion for any secret device; and, second, that the amounts received by your company in payment of claims calculated as above discovered appear, from an examination of the books, to have been inconsequential in comparison with the total freight charges annually paid to the railroads. Therefore it does not clearly appear that your company intended to use this method of computing the cost value of its products as a device to affect the charges of the carriers transporting such product, and the Department does not believe that any public service would be rendered by making at this time a test case of past transactions.

This method, however, of presenting claims to the railroads and securing payments therein, which are based on an excessive value of the property transported, is one that cannot be defended from any point of view. In the first place it is unfair to the railroads unless, as does not convincingly appear in the present instance, the railroads themselves are in collusion with the shipper. In the next place it may be used as a mere subterfuge to accomplish rebating by indirection. Whether or not it is forbidden by the express terms of the interstate commerce act need not at present be determined. Certainly, the lawfulness of such a practice is not conceded by this Department. The one important thing is that it shall not be continued. The government therefore insists that the practice of overvaluing dressed beef transported and the use of such overvaluation as a basis for claims against the railroad companies, whether the beef is injured or destroyed in transit, must be abandoned at once.

In the presentation to the railroads of

damage claims the actual value of the property alleged to have been lost or injured must be accurately ascertained and stated. The use of a correct cost price and an accurate statement of the damage sustained is imperative on the part of all shippers in the presentation of claims against the railroads, otherwise encouragement would be given to a new system of effecting discriminations in freight rates equally as available and pernicious as any of the old.

In this connection you are further advised that the matter herein referred to will at once be called to the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with the suggestion that the Commission issue an order under Section 20 of the Hepburn act which shall prescribe the character of the investigation to be made by railroads of all claims for damage or loss of property during transportation. Respectfully,

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney-General.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hog by the cwt.

Irregular Markets—Occasional Profit Taking—Fairly Good Undertone—Probable Easy Manipulation—High Cost Hogs and Relatively Low Products—Moderately Increased Supply Distributions—Conservative Foreign Demands.

That the hog products markets should be firm in price from producing cost goes without saying, but that there are relaxations from firmness is apparent. As it appears to us, such setbacks as the products markets have had this week from a firmer line of prices have been brought about by desire of a few speculators to take profits, and have been otherwise without significance.

It might be argued that because of the moderate selling movement, in the way of liquidation, that talk of strong and higher markets at the West as likely from other circumstances is not fortified by general confidence of trade sources in the merits of the markets. At the same time it is observed that upon any relaxation of weakness to the market there is no desire to go "short," but only to make a few sales in the way of profit taking.

We have not had much faith in markedly bullish movements to the market except as they could be stimulated and held for awhile from a favorable money market. The general conditions of business would be against prolonged buoyancy to market situations, for the present at least. It is without question that the hog products markets would be considered ordinarily as upon a very tempting basis for bull movements, but that there is

now hesitancy that way, and likely to be until there are more assured all around general mercantile situations.

It does not seem likely that hog prices can be had upon a much more favorable packing basis, under the steady good demands from all over the country for the hogs, from cutters and packers. The fresh meat trade is steadily liberal and likely to remain so through the next few weeks, partly because of the probable cattle supplies and their inferior quality and prices, whereby there is, and will be, steady competition for the marketed hogs. The steady loss of packed fat productions through the liberal fresh meat trade, and less than usual weight of the hogs supplies, has less significance than would be the case in most seasons, because of modified conditions of general business in Europe and this country and diminished consumption, whereby stocks of packed products prove as large as ordinarily held at this time of the year.

The speculators, some of them, think that not only from the cost of and probable supply and weight of hogs that the products markets should be upon a decidedly higher trading value. They are getting some hope of their views materializing because of the abundance and easy rates for money and the belief that some successful bull speculators in other products will widen their trading attention, or that other operators, because of the situation of the money market, may be encouraged, at length, to take hold of the hog products markets for rising prices.

The highly successful speculation in the grain markets, the late sensitiveness of the cotton and cotton oil markets to speculation,

all cause a good deal of talk of possibilities of the hog products markets.

The grain markets have a good basis from present and prospective supply positions. The cotton market does not have assurance from actual supply positions, although it is favored by the poor weather conditions for the new crop in Texas. As concerns cotton oil, there would be easier handling of its market prices at any time by speculation than would be possible for associated products markets. The late bulge in cotton oil was based upon investment, or speculative, demand, because of seemingly low prices for it compared with the cost of lard and some other products. The export demand for cotton oil continues very slow. Demands for it from home consumers are of a careful order at the late advanced prices. Sensitiveness of the cotton oil market is observed from frequent reactions to lower prices.

It would require stronger lard markets than prevail to increase consumption of cotton oil by compound makers. It looks improbable that foreign markets will buy the cotton oil in the near future, as they have tame conditions of general business and plentiful supplies of competing oils, as well as more of a supply of cotton oil from old contract deliveries than they can find a market for in the near future.

The hog products markets look to us as if they could not decline materially and as if they could be, on the whole, very well maintained, with the possibility that, at length, some bulging movement could take place in them, more particularly at a time when speculators stop unloading "long" stuff. Whether the lard market will get ultimately

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to some high prices, more than one cent above the current trading basis, that some of the buyers talk as probable, depends, in our opinion, upon rejuvenated conditions of general business affairs as much as it does upon the cost of and probable continued less than usual productions.

Ordinarily the present and prospective moderate rate of lard productions would send the market prices for them materially higher; but this season is, as is well understood, an exceptional one in showing an unsatisfactory volume of business.

The theory entertained early in the season of a large loss of hog products productions for the year is now in line with facts. The corn prices have been well supported, as seemed likely they would be, despite the large crop of the corn. The feeding of the grain has been, and is, in a careful way, and the weights of hogs marketed are very moderate. There is no probability of heavy or normal weight hogs for the next few weeks. The average weight of the hogs marketed at Chicago last week was 209 lbs., against 208 lbs. in the previous week, 218 lbs. corresponding week last year and 236 lbs. in 1907.

From the cost of the marketed hogs, or fully \$1.50 per 100 lbs. above that of the previous year at this time and about 75c. per 100 lbs. above that of two years ago, the relative cheap prices of the products is apparent.

The volume of hogs marketed is now getting closer to that had last year.

The home distributions of meats have moderately increased to essentially all consuming points, but hardly so for lard, and the export demands for lard are of a restricted order. The foreign markets seem to have

sufficient lard supplies for indifference in trading, and it would be understood that the exports this season, thus far, are about 124,000 tes. lard behind those of the corresponding time last year. It may be questioned that the packing of Europe is much larger all around than it was in the previous year. Therefore that the loss of trade in the foreign markets by the abnormal business situation is substantially shown by the satisfactory volume of supplies now held upon them, conceding that compounds have been more freely used in some of the foreign markets this season than ever before.

Estimated Chicago stocks: 14,000 bbls. contract pork (13,166 bbls. April 1); 65,000 tes. contract lard (62,701 tes. April); 25,000-000 lbs. ribs (25,531,615 lbs. April 1).

In New York the trading in pork is at firmer prices; light business with shippers; sales of 210 bbls. mess at \$18.50@19; 225 bbls. short clear at \$19.25@21.25; family quoted \$18.05@19.50. Western steam lard has improved export demand at stronger prices; quoted \$10.70@10.75. City steam lard is more in favor of sellers under freer demands; quoted \$10.50 for new tiers. In city meats better supported prices and more general demands; loose pickled bellies quoted at 10c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—Market prices are fairly well sustained, although the degree of trading is moderate, especially on home account. Quotations: City extra India mess, tes., \$22.50@23; barreled mess, \$10.50@11; family, \$15@15.50; packet, \$14@14.50.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Oil	Lbs.	Gals.	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pork.	Tes. and Pkgs.
Lucania, Liverpool					1451			29	400	400
Cedric, Liverpool					493	3007	800	225	304	874 3320
*Philadelphia, Southampton.....						314			25	1800
Majestic, Southampton			100							
Toronto, Hull					895			25	153	2130 6544
New York City, Bristol.....					254			25	100	3875
*California, Glasgow			150		1167			186		170 500
Camoens, Manchester			25	108	69	100				850 3525
Patricia, Hamburg			375				5	305	100	2392 8320
Vaderland, Antwerp	10409				302		5	100	270	135 6250
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen.....								75		600
Gallia, Marseilles			175							
La Lorraine, Havre										10
Californie, Bordeaux			120							100
Californie, Dunkirk			25						12	
Cretie, Mediterranean					185					35 600
Bulgaria, Mediterranean			200		50					85 75
Madonna, Mediterranean			1750				150	25		25
Total	10409	2920	601	7694	1060	995	939	7121	35919	
Last week	30057	6304	167	7222	410	1926	475	7000	35592	
Same time in 1908.....	14502	6702	2625	11670	3074	1235	711	5474	46073	

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week. 2,591 bbls. pork (3,392 bbls. last year); 7,485,497 lbs. meats (14,001,479 lbs. last year); 10,074,105 lbs. lard (11,462,097 lbs. last year). From November 1, 74,383 bbls. pork (81,918 bbls. last year); 236,731,651 lbs. meat (277,858,123 lbs. last year); 302,311,481 lbs. lard (352,018,972 lbs. last year).

Decrease in exports this year is shown as equal to 1,507,000 lbs. pork, 41,126,472 lbs. meats, 49,707,491 lbs. lard.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended April 10, 1909, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.	From Nov. 1,	
	1908, to April 10, 1909.	1907, to April 10, 1908.
United Kingdom ..	929	832
Continent	160	85
So. & Cen. Am....	271	575
West Indies	1,191	1,715
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	10	160
Other countries ..	30	25
Totals	2,591	3,392

MEATS, POUNDS.	From Nov. 1,	
	1908, to April 10, 1909.	1907, to April 10, 1908.
United Kingdom....	6,508,185	11,409,250
Continent	480,312	2,304,995
So. & Cen. Am....	59,300	78,500
West Indies	136,900	199,734
Br. No. Am. Col. ..		65,310
Other countries ..	800	40,200
Totals	7,485,497	14,001,479

LARD, POUNDS.	From Nov. 1,	
	1908, to April 10, 1909.	1907, to April 10, 1908.
United Kingdom....	5,054,565	3,269,207
Continent	3,732,918	7,252,936
So. & Cen. Am....	308,400	471,140
West Indies	927,325	523,944
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	3,097	4,870
Other countries ..	47,500	421,900
Totals	10,074,105	11,462,097

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork. Bbls.	Meats. Pounds.	Lard. Pounds.
New York	1,432	3,525,450	4,131,250
Boston	274	1,677,375	1,247,347
Philadelphia	103	107,922	793,354
New Orleans	757	87,100	774,250
St. John, N. B.		1,330,200	1,333,500
Portland, Me.	20	691,200	890,000
Mobile		66,250	230,700
Galveston			653,704
Totals	2,591	7,485,497	10,074,105

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to April 10, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to April 10, 1908.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds	14,876,600	16,383,600	1,507,000
Meats, pounds	236,731,651	277,858,123	41,126,472
Lard, pounds	302,311,481	352,018,972	49,707,491

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	3/	3/	16@24c.
Oil cake	7/6	7/6	10@11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	10@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	10@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	16@45c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	16@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	16@45c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	16@24c.

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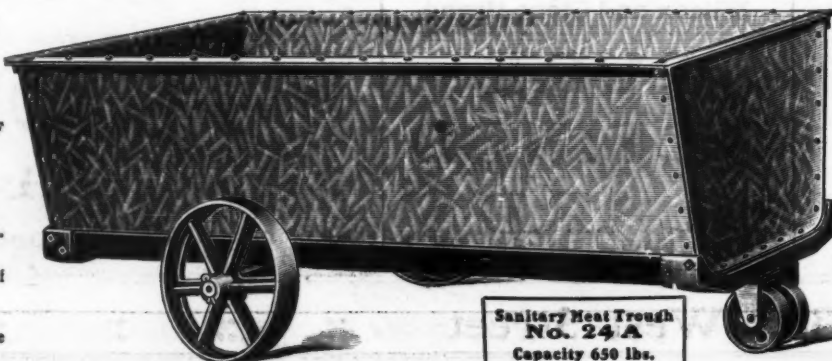
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market is practically as it was in the week before as concerns prices; but we think there is an undertone of more confidence as gathered from the sentiment of some other markets, notwithstanding that the implied associated markets' improvement is based upon speculation and not upon merits of consumptive demands.

It is clear that the abundance of money at cheap rates favors speculation in commodities that speculators usually consider most inviting; naturally some stimulus or assurance is given markets for commodities that depend in the main upon supplies and rate of consumption, as notably the tallow and grease market.

It has been for a long time apparent that the soap material markets, especially the tallow market, would require but little extra buying to put them upon a firmer line of trading prices, but it has been hard to see how the buying would be provoked, in view of the slow condition of the manufactured products business, unless soapmakers became alarmed over the course of some other markets through speculation and bought tallow and other soap material supplies ahead of near needs for consumption. The demands have not, as yet, been materially stimulated for tallow, but they may be. It is observed that cottonseed oil, a soap material product, has been carried by speculation to materially higher prices, and that it being so swung, demands for tallow supplies may enlarge at least moderately.

The tallow prices could be regarded as cheap, perhaps remarkably so if the great loss of productions for the season is considered; therefore that anywhere near normal demands for the tallow supplies would send prices for them to a healthier basis.

The stocks of tallow over the country are of very moderate order; statistically the market for it is all right for selling interests.

There seems to be a little more of foreign markets buying interest, but it is not as yet at least especially significant.

The Western markets are beginning to take on a little more tone and the Eastern markets feel that they ought to get a little more money for their moderate holdings.

Speculation may do what it pleases with the commodities that it drifts to and if general business conditions improve with the winding up at Washington of tariff agitation, as is believed probable, the rate of consumption of some products, notably of tallow, that show less than usual supplies for season's use, would bring about stimulated prices.

The revised tariff proposition in the Senate would make the duty on tallow 50c. per 100 lbs., instead of as at present 75c. per

100 lbs., and in opposition to the Payne bill, which had tallow free of duty.

There was no London auction sale on Wednesday on account of a holiday.

New York City hoghead tallow is quoted at 5½c. bid, as the basis of last sale this week of 100 hogheads, at which the weekly contracts will be made. New York city tierces, ordinary, quoted 6@6½c., and special lots at about 6½c. New York City edible quoted 7½c.

Country made tallow is now fairly well sustained in price, under trifle more demand for supplies, more especially for the better qualities, and much less than ordinary marketing of it from melters' hands. Sales of 175,000 lbs. in lots at 5¼@6¼c., as to quality, and some special lots at more money.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The markets hang around a 12¾c. price in New York and 13½c. in Chicago with some pressers in New York disinclined to accept the quoted price, but at which 60,000 lbs. were sold. Some bids are of lower prices.

The pressers feel that the pure lard market is likely to be further in the sellers' favor and that the business in compounds will improve, whereby the stearine will be more freely taken up. Besides, in the event of improved demands for the stearine that present and prospective less than usual productions of it would exert trading prices more in their favor.

On the other hand compound makers say that current demands for compounds are at least conservative, that prices of cotton oil are advancing and the cost of making compounds is enhanced and that after all sorts of fluctuations in the lard market, through a period when many trade calculations had been for higher prices, they would rather wait further influence of the lard market upon buyers of compounds before buying stearine freely.

OLEO OIL.—Foreign markets sustain late advanced prices and are steady in the market here for supplies. Rotterdam sold shipments at 80 florins and now asks 82@85 florins. New York quotes at 14½@15½c. for choice, 10c. for No. 2 and 9c. for No. 3.

LARD STEARINE.—Unimportant demands for supplies, but difficult to buy except at a strong price based upon cost of lard. Quoted at 11½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Moderate unsold productions are at strong prices. Quoted at 6¾@7c. per lb.

GREASE.—Export interest is light and home soapmakers do not show much vigor to demand. There are careful buying and selling interests all around, with prices practically as in the week before. Quotations in

New York: Yellow, 4¼@5¼c.; brown, 4¼@4¾c.; bone, 5¾@5¾c.; house, 5½@5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 5¾@6½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Very little buying interest, but as stocks are light prices are held firmly. New York prices are for yellow, 5½@5¾c., and white at 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Statistical situations in Europe are somewhat more in sellers' favor; at recent concessions in prices the disposition is now to hold firm. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 6½@6¾c.; do., shipments, 6¾@6¾c.; Cochín, spot, 6¾@7c.; do., shipments, 6¾c.

PALM OIL.—Moderate demands by soapmakers. Supplies are offered rather promptly at about late quoted prices. Prices in New York are for prime red, spot, 5¾c.; do., to arrive, 5¾c.; Lagos, spot, 6c.; do., to arrive, 5¾c. Palm kernels, spot, 6¾c.; do., shipments, 6½c.

CORN OIL.—At late reduced prices is held steady. Some increase of demand but not of satisfactory volume. Car lots quoted \$4.90 with bidding for important lots under that price.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Most of the trading is in small lots and on shipping orders. Fairly steady feeling as to prices. For 20 cold test, 88@90c.; 30 do., 78c.; 40 do., water white, 70c.; prime, 55c.; low grade or off yellow, 50c.

LARD OIL.—Increased trading in small lots on wants of manufacturing interests and firm prices. Prime quoted 79@80c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 14, 1909:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 169,156 lbs.; Bristol, England, 82,475 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 5,250 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 506,779 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 50,708 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,743 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,179 lbs.; London, England, 36,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,194,250 lbs.; Manchester, England, 1,110 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 32,599 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 12,162 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 38,808 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 16,980 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 9,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 53,440 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,289 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 358,750 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 5,092 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,867 lbs.; Bristol, England, 59,589 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,501 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,200 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 719 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,991 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 723,778 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 20,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 14,070 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,892 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 883 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,139,000 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 6,716 lbs.; London, England,

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New York

208,008 lbs.; Manchester, England, 37,653 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 3,750 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 25,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,114 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 1,720 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 21,037 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,216 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 6,640 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 13,724 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 685,617 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 43,131 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 6,013 lbs.; Bristol, England, 85,680 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 197,150 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 2,800 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 10,185 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 12,400 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 33,420 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 10,000 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 11,025 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 16,720 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 19,844 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 9,990 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 79,800 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,925 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 278,022 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 76,896 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,417 lbs.; Esmeraldas, 10,360 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 325,301 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 8,855 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 5,600 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 5,513 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 19,300 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,235 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,132,928 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 78,503 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 123,921 lbs.; London, England, 795,170 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 8,500 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,823 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 430,095 lbs.; Manchester, England, 693,955 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 13,265 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 13,900 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 62,420 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 35,713 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 6,127 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 21,670 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 22,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 80,271 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 39,185 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 956,349 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 5,100 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 6,480 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 19,556 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 44,267 lbs.; Southampton, England, 75,750 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 271,832 lbs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 6,200 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,702 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 272,274 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,587 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 83,893 lbs.; Tunis, Algiers, 28,250 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 33,060 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Barcelona, Spain, 5 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Havre, France, 10 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 300 gals.

PORK.—Aden, Egypt, 30 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 111 bbls.; Bristol, England, 100 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 50 bbls.; Dunkirk, France, 12 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 95 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 14 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 84 bbls.; London, England, 11 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 181 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 134 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 142 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 35 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 14 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 8 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 283 bbls., 10 tes.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 378 bxs.; Colon, Panama, 52 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 25 bxs.; Havre, France, 225 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 218 bxs.; Naples, Italy, 40 bxs.; Santiago, Cuba, 50 pgs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 14, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 206 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 20 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 75 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 102 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 25 bbls., 161,462 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 12 bbls., 5 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 182 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tes.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 128 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 401 tes., 51 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 1,137 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 12,342 lbs., 21

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
IDEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
AMIDITY SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & K. STS.
P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.
CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—PRIVATE TWENTIETH CENTURY "A. B. C." 4th AND 5th EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 265 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 64 bbls., 15 tes.; London, England, 262,715 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 251,421 lbs., 175 tes.; Marseilles, France, 25 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 164 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 27 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 14 tes.; Sekondi, Africa, 30 bbls.; Southampton, England, 884,974 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 21 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 8 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 244 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 125 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 20 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 435 tes.; London, England, 1,035 cs.; Liverpool, England, 305 tes.; Manchester, England, 520 tes.; Messina, Sicily, 15 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,665 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 3,520 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 19,200 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,410 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,720 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,320 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 2,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,200 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 75,766 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,929 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 13,436 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 300,477 lbs.; Manchester, England, 39,004 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 895,962 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 2,155 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 40 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 40 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 108 bbls., 29 pa.; Manchester, England, 326 pgs.

CANNED MEATS.—Amapola, Honduras, 20 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 406 bxs., 305 cs.; Bristol, England, 1,146 pgs.; Barcelona, Spain, 15 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 52 cs.; Bordeaux, France, 50 pa.; Colon, Panama, 110 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 21 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,461 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 27 pa.; Hamburg, Germany, 280 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 10 cs.; London, England, 460 cs.; Liverpool, England, 2,219 pgs., 560 cs.; Marseilles, France, 175 cs.; Nipe, Cuba, 115 cs.

Port Antonio, W. I., 56 cs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 41 cs.; Progreso, Mexico, 73 cs.; Rosario, Brazil, 250 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 cs.; Southampton, England, 72 cs.; Trinidad, Island of, 120 pa.

DRAWBACK ON SAUSAGE SPICES.

In the case of exported sausages in which imported red pepper is used the Treasury Department at Washington this week rendered a decision defining the maximum amount of pepper on which drawback can be claimed. The regulation as amended limits the maximum allowance of red pepper on which drawback can be claimed to six pounds of imported pepper for each 100 lbs. of dried smoked sausage exported.

LINK FORMS NEW FIRM.

David C. Link, the veteran Produce Exchange broker and commission merchant, announced this week the formation of a new firm to be known as David C. Link & Company, which will succeed to the business of David C. Link. Mr. Link takes into partnership his son, David C. Link, Jr., and Edward M. Conger, and the firm has opened new and handsome offices at No. 118 Produce Exchange.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE VISITORS.

H. L. Coombs, M. Hancock, St. John. N. B.; C. S. Bond, Toronto; Wilfield Lapierre, L. Henderson, Geo. A. Prouse, Montreal; C. G. Ballard, Louisville; S. O. Johnson, Detroit; E. A. Strauss, Omaha; John Hillan, S. M. Wilcox, Max Epstein, Chicago.

JAY-	EWEE-	ESS-	TEE-	"JUST"	STERNE
A BIRD GETS an early morning start.	All wool and a yard wide.	A Start for the Dollar Sign.	A Place to Begin playing Golf.	Brokers Get started it will save you money.	Est. 1886. & SON CO. POSTAL TEL. BLDG., Chicago
OLEO-NEUTRAL.	LARD-COMPOUND.	STEARINE-C. S. OIL.	TALLOW-GREASE.	GLUE STOCK-BONES.	FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Market Guided by Speculation—Advanced Prices and Reactions—Indifferent Selling of Mills—Continued Slow Export Demands—Conservative Buying for Home Consumption.

As was expected in the previous week, the market was in the early part of this week carried to higher prices through speculation. The sensitiveness of the market situation to speculation was plain in Tuesday's trading when early in the day the prices were jumped, while in the afternoon all that had been gained by the morning's trading had disappeared and on Wednesday and Thursday there were feverish and irregular markets with further dullness in prices and reactions, while the sentiment was that the market could be easily turned and was likely to be promptly at the pleasure of the trading interests that had been conspicuously on the "bull" side of the market.

In a market that has little to recommend it but some views that it should offer better prices and that investment demand would be permitted with fair chances of success, it is, of course, difficult to say just where the market could land or when the point would be reached when speculators would take profits.

If there were not sufficiently favorable developments in other, or associated, markets investment holdings of cotton oil might be unloaded at any time and reactions set in in prices.

The speculative disposition of trading in cotton oil has been prompted, in part, by

the abundance of money and easy rates for it.

It has been observed that prominent traders have been successful in carrying grain markets to radically higher prices and that other sources had taken hold of cotton and had pushed its prices upward, as backed up in part by their construction of new cotton crop news from weather conditions in Texas particularly, as well as from the easy money market.

The same trade argument is that perhaps the hog products markets will be arranged, at length, among the products for bullish speculation and that cotton oil, which could be more easily handled than some allied products, may get attention, or further attention, from traders with bullish ideas.

Unquestionably hog products could be considered of cheap value if the cost of hogs and general supply positions alone would be worthy of attention, and cottonseed oil could be benefited by firmer positions of hog products markets.

It would be possible to provoke any line of prices temporarily for food products if speculators take to them. After all, for the long run of markets, the larger the "long" interest the more depressed would be the outcome of the situation unless there are at length absolute demands for supplies for consumption to back up the position taken by a "long" interest.

The wheat deal has had some favorable supply and new crop developments as an underpinning, and the corn market has sympathized in some degree with wheat. The

cotton market has been bulged by speculation under the backward new crop season, notwithstanding the large current crop and plentiful near supplies. The lard market, with which the rate of trading in compounds and home consumption of cotton oil varies, has all sorts of trade prognostications of firm prices because of the cost of and less than usual production of the lard.

But back of all the temper of speculation must at length come the condition of general business. It is a fact that general trade prospects improve very slowly and that the trading is near the period for usual summer dullness in commercial affairs; therefore that normal activity to mercantile affairs could not be had before the fall months, if had at that time, that reduced productions of lard, tallow, grease, etc., are of little significance when it is found, because of the conditions of business, their supplies are accumulating.

It may not be that cotton oil holdings are particularly large, or would be burdensome under regular conditions of trading for season's use. But there is a very good supply of the cotton oil, considering any present or prospective near demands, and the actual requirements of it, just now, are not of an encouraging character, whatever may develop in the way of trading.

Indeed the foreign demands for cotton oil are very dull.

It is now a matter of nearly two months since foreign markets have been materially interested in buying cotton oil in this country, although, of course, buying steadily moderate quantities of it.

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed Products.

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.



If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

Let us demonstrate to you in service what we have been telling you in print.

Let us do it the next time you are in the market for cottonseed oils.

The benefit will be mutual.

Our facilities for production, and for prompt and efficient service, are the best possible.

We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

"BUTTERCUP"—Deodorized Summer Yellow

"SUNBURST"—Prime Winter Yellow

"WHITE FROST"—Choice Winter White

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequaled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

It seemed to us weeks ago, as remarked at that time, that foreign markets' interest in buying cotton oil would not be very marked this side of June because of the slow conditions of general business upon them and their abundant supplies of African and East India seed and nut oil, as well as holding fair supplies of cotton oil from old contract deliveries. If bullish movements in cotton oil would be supported the foreign markets should seemingly show more buying interest than seems likely they will.

It may be doubted that foreign markets would be urged to buying by spurious movements in this country's markets, especially if they see the markets here relax occasionally and go as easily downward as upward. In our opinion foreign markets' demands are needed to help out the market for the long run, even though home consumption should get to much more important volume than it is at present. As the season is advanced the temper of foreign markets will be watched more closely than it is at present.

The "shorts" in the New York market have been occasionally exercised and then again have been bewildered by the aspect of the situation and the reaction in prices. There are "shorts" very indifferent to any radical change in prices, believing that it is not warranted from the tone of actual business, as yet at least, however hopeful speculation may be of the future.

It is a fact, however, that mills everywhere have been jumping their views as to prices, and that it has been very difficult to buy their supplies. The mills have been strengthened in opinions by the course of the New York market for cotton as well as cotton oil. The attitude of the mills in some degree as implied as reflected from New York, helps the New York market. There have been a few sales of crude reported at 33@33½¢, but some mills decline to sell at these prices.

The compound makers have been frightened off in buying by the late advance in prices. The compound makers do not think the consumption of compounds has fallen off, but they know that the distributors of the compounds demands upon them are moderate and that they are not likely to improve until lard and cotton oil markets have more assured positions than at present. The compounds cannot be offered except at strong prices, or 8½@8¾¢, because of the late higher prices for cotton oil, even although oleo stearine is more in favor of buyers. The fact that oleo stearine had been reduced latterly in price, despite the moderate or less than usual productions, emphasizes the conditions of moderate new business in compounds.

New York Transactions.

(Basis of 100 lbs.)

Saturday (12th), very little change to prices with only moderate activity. Sales: 400 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.62, closed \$5.61@5.62; 400 bbls. July, \$5.84@5.85, closed \$5.83@5.85; 200 bbls. September, \$6.03, closed \$6.02@6.04; 400 bbls. October, \$5.90, closed \$5.90@5.92; spot closed \$5.51@5.60; April, \$5.53@5.58; November, \$5.60@5.70. Good off yellow, April, \$5.45@5.55; winter yellow, April, \$5.75@6.10; summer white, \$5.68@5.95.

Monday advanced 6 to 7 points under continued speculation without improvement otherwise in demand. Sales: 2,400 bbls. prime yellow, July, \$5.88@5.91, closed \$5.89@5.91; 2,300 bbls. September, \$6.05@6.09, closed \$6.07@6.09; 1,100 bbls. October, \$5.93@5.98, closed \$5.97@5.98; spot closed \$5.62@5.70; April closed \$5.61@5.67; May, \$5.64@5.68; November, \$5.68@5.78. Good off yellow, April, \$5.50@5.65. Winter yellow, \$5.75@6.14; summer white, \$5.68@6.14. Switch of 500 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.66, to 500 bbls. July, \$5.90.

Tuesday advanced early 6 to 8 points with some little speculative buying by one or two sources, but by the close was weak with the early improvement about lost. Sales: 300 bbls. prime yellow, April, \$5.67@5.69, closed \$5.67@5.68; 1,900 bbls. May, \$5.68@5.72, closed \$5.68@5.69; 5,100 bbls. July, \$5.88@5.96, closed \$5.87@5.90; 1,400 bbls. September, \$6.02@6.15, closed \$6.03@6.05; 200 bbls. October, \$5.98@6, closed \$5.92@5.96; November closed \$5.60@5.68; off yellow, April, \$5.62@5.65.

Wednesday further declined 5 to 7 points, closed somewhat firmer. Sales: 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.60@5.62, closed \$5.60@5.62; 600 bbls. July, \$5.84@5.86, closed \$5.84@5.86; 900 bbls. September, \$6.02@6.03; 1,400 bbls. October, \$5.94, closed \$5.94@5.96; spot closed \$5.55@5.70; April, \$5.56@5.62; November, \$5.64@5.69.

Thursday opened 2 to 4 points higher, afterwards was easier. Sales: 600 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.65, closed \$5.63@5.65; 100 bbls. July, \$5.87, closed \$5.85@5.88; 1,300 bbls. September, \$6.03@6.04, closed \$6@6.02; 600 bbls. November, \$5.64, closed \$5.61@5.66; April closed \$5.60@5.65; October, \$5.92@5.95; spot closed \$5.55@5.65; good off yellow, April, \$5.53@5.64; winter yellow, \$5.65@6.05; summer white, \$5.75@5.90.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 15.—The market closes to-day at about the same price as last week, but the crude oil situation is considerably firmer and prices higher. As a matter of fact a great deal of crude oil has sold during the past week at all the way up from \$4.45 to \$4.60 for immediate and April, and at from \$4.55 to \$4.67 for May. It seems only a question of time when the balance of the crude oil holdings of the country will have passed into refiners' hands, and when same is done the market should be in a splendid shape for an advance. In the meantime, however, efforts will no doubt be made to hold the market down as much as possible. While the higher grades of oil are more or less neglected in Europe, there seems to be a better inquiry there for the lower grades, probably due to the advancing tendency of other soap oils and to a firmer feeling in the tallow and grease markets.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, \$5.60; May, \$5.62; July, \$5.86; September, \$6.01; October, \$5.93; November, \$5.64. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$6; prime

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
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Offices: CINCINNATI, O.

Cable Address: PROCTER, CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

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ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

summer white cottonseed oil, \$5.85; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.55; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.50; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s. 6d.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 15.—Thirty-four cents bid for April crude oil; mills holding for 35c.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 15.—Crude oil, 34c. for any deliveries. Meal, \$26.50, Atlanta. Hulls, \$5.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 15.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude, 34½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$26.50@27. Hulls firm at \$4.75@5, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 15.—Sundry sales of cottonseed oil this week at 34c. for Texas, 34½c. for Valley; mills generally asking 35c.; refined is dull, demand light. Cake is exhausted. Meal is strong at \$31, long ton, ship's side; demand far exceeds supply. Hulls are higher; \$7, loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 15.—Prime crude oil, \$4.53-1-3. Choice loose cake, \$28.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., April 15.—Cotton oil market higher; 33½c. paid for prime crude.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 16.—Reserved buying of cotton oil, somewhat steadier prices. Butter oil, 34½ florins; white oil, 34 florins; prime summer yellow, 32@32½ florins; off oil, 31½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 16.—Slow and nominal cotton oil market. Quote off oil, 67 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 16.—Cotton oil market somewhat irregular; only moderate demand.

Quote prime summer yellow, spot, 62½ francs; winter oil, 70 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 16.—Moderate demand for cotton oil. Off oil, 54 marks; prime summer yellow, 55 marks; butter oil and white oil, 59 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 16.—Cotton oil has firmer prices; trifle more active. Quote prime summer yellow, 27¾s.; off summer yellow, 27s.; white and butter oil, 29s.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to April 14, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907-8 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1908.	Same Period 1907-8.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	50	25	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	75	130	—
Acajutla, Salvador	62	17	—
Alexandria, Egypt	2,076	8,580	—
Algiers, Algeria	5,528	6,905	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	232	55	—
Amapola, Honduras	32	—	—
Amsterdam, Holland	50	—	—
Ancona, Italy	3,060	—	—
Antigua, West Indies	51	36	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium	5	2,425	5,208
Asuncion, Venezuela	10	7	—
Auckland, New Zealand	138	366	—
Azua, W. I.	102	—	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	93	—
Barbados, West Indies	44	745	1,034
Bari, Italy	—	150	—
Beirut, Syria	—	351	163
Belfast, Ireland	—	45	125
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway	—	525	715
Biscaglia, Italy	—	50	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea	—	5	8
Bone, Algeria	—	—	1,050
Bordeaux, France	120	2,411	3,736
Braila, Roumania	40	508	75
Bremen, Germany	30	495	924
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	50
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	60	—
Brisbane, Australia	—	10	—
Bristol, England	—	75	135
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	6,935	4,780
Bukharest, Roumania	—	125	80
Calbarien, Cuba	—	6	11
Cairo, Egypt	—	437	—
Callao, Peru	—	13	68
Calcutta, India	236	230	4
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,072	1,300
Cardenas, Cuba	—	6	11
Cardiff, Wales	—	35	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	26	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	28	254	293
Celba, Honduras	—	—	113
Christiania, Norway	—	1,181	2,135
Christiansand, Norway	—	105	175
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	395	91
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	6	103	189
Colon, Panama	31	864	749
Conakry, Africa	—	—	5
Constantinople, Turkey	100	25,240	6,106
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,684	951
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	31	81
Cork, Ireland	—	—	130
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	118
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14	24
Dakar, W. Africa	—	—	20
Dantzig, Germany	—	300	1,275
Dedagatch, Turkey	—	1,623	75
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	163	66
Demerara, British Guiana	6	1,643	1,560
Drontheim, Norway	—	275	125
Dublin, Ireland	167	2,050	600
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	100
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	14	—
Dunkirk, France	25	190	1,390
East London, Cape Colony	—	184	—
Flume, Austria	—	225	50
Fort de France, West Indies	—	—	321
Fredericksburg, Norway	—	—	55
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	23
Galatz, Roumania	—	5,981	2,961
Genoa, Italy	125	37,407	9,818
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	10	252
Gibara, Cuba	—	7	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	260	250
Glasgow, Scotland	460	3,010	11,873
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	450	299
Grenada, West Indies	—	11	51
Guadeloupe, West Indies	196	1,900	3,284
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	127	20
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	24	—
Hamburg, Germany	295	10,557	8,679
Hango, Russia	—	20	—
Havana, Cuba	—	1,310	774
Harre, France	—	9,832	22,652
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	20
Hull, England	—	195	123
Inagua, West Indies	—	7	18
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	10
Kalmar, Sweden	—	—	55
Kavala, Turkey	—	200	—
Kingston, West Indies	—	2,262	1,990
Kobe, Japan	—	25	—
Konigsberg, Germany	—	50	100
Kustendji, Roumania	—	5,899	935
Lagos, Portugal	—	—	10
La Guaira, Venezuela	10	211	396
La Libertad, Salvador	—	5	—

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Lepghorn, Italy	2,017	14,745	1,538
Leith, Scotland	—	—	125
Liverpool, England	175	5,406	6,308
London, England	50	6,688	9,343
Macoris, San Domingo	—	405	639
Madras, India	—	—	5
Malmo, Sweden	—	150	260
Malta, Island of	75	1,779	2,221
Manchester, England	25	1,420	1,428
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	51	20
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	182	22
Marseilles, France	1,725	35,911	122,155
Martinique, West Indies	—	2,228	1,237
Massawa, Eritrea	—	28	151
Matanzas, West Indies	—	41	5
Mauritius, Island of	—	24	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	235	469
Messina, Sicily	—	30	47
Monrovia, Liberia	—	14	—
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	6
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	3,866	2,659
Nantes, France	—	—	100
Naples, Italy	325	5,463	560
Newcastle, England	—	25	250
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	72	25
Oran, Algeria	189	1,001	2,042
Palermo, Sicily	—	805	—
Panama, Panama	—	40	105
Panderna, Asia	—	118	—
Para, Brazil	15	58	77
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	25
Paranaguá, Brazil	—	28	—
Patras, Greece	—	200	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	953	—
Philipperville, Algeria	—	150	265
Piræus, Greece	—	100	20
Pointe à Pitre, W. I.	—	249	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	53	50
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	138	67
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	72	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	124	—
Port de Paix, Haiti	—	—	6
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	—	55
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	258	156
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	66	601
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	20	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	460	132
Prevesa, Turkey	—	23	—
Progreso, Mexico	34	125	273
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	645	1,953
Ravenna, Italy	—	4,349	1,500
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	78
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	104	3,402	5,590
Rosario, Argentine Rep.	24	122	382
Rotterdam, Holland	225	28,415	35,832
St. Croix, W. I.	—	48	125
St. Johns, N. F.	—	237	151
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	77	83
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	195	191
St. Martin, West Indies	—	82	4
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	4,872	698
Saïonica, Turkey	—	156	10
Samana, San Domingo	—	165	485
Sanches, San Domingo	—	546	1,679
San Domingo City, San Dom.	148	3	17
San Jose, C. B.	—	407	151
Santiago, Cuba	56	409	1,481
Santos, Brazil	—	109	4
Savannah, Colombia	—	4	20
Sekondi, W. Africa	—	47	70
Sfax, Tunisia	—	946	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	459	1,060
Sousa, Tunisia	—	649	170
Southampton, England	175	440	2,574
Stavanger, Norway	—	50	274
Stettin, Germany	50	2,500	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	274
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	18	129
Sydney, Australia	—	59	225
Tampico, Mexico	—	10,811	6,946
Tonsberg, Norway	—	20	453
Trieste, Austria	—	20	245
Trinidad, Island of	—	50,834	10,107
Tunis, Algeria	—	626	315
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	100	53
Valparaiso, Chile	70	2,227	688
Venice, Italy	—	18	103
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	—
Victoria, Brazil	—	—	—
Wellington, New Zealand	—	—	—
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	—
Total	7,485	344,298	344,352

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	8,506	6,940
Belfast, Ireland	—	795	3,285
Bordeaux, France	—	175	—
Bremen, Germany	—	6,150	1,875
Christiania, Norway	—	1,600	—
Colon, Panama	—	219	5
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	4,010	9,350
Dublin, Ireland	65	65	280
Genoa, Italy	—	800	3,735
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,879	1,350
Hamburg, Germany	—	88,271	28,153
Havana, Cuba	149	1,982	2,610
Havre, France	—	3,967	2,900
Liverpool, England	—	12,937	18,283
London, England	—	13,776	10,530
Manchester, England	—	4,600	1,530
Marseilles, France	4,125	24,166	12,315
Naples, Italy	—	400	—
Newcastle, England	—	—	590
Odesa, Russia	—	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	75,560	63,500
Santiago, Cuba	25	50	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	180	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	663
Trieste, Austria	—	6,570	450
Venice, Italy	—	—	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	559	1,293
Total	4,364	298,493	169,658

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	100	1,015	750
Bremen, Germany	—	404	—

Christiania, Norway	—	50	—
Genoa, Italy	—	1,254	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	26	600
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,545	1,000
Liverpool, England	—	76	—
London, England	—	—	1,020
Marseilles, France	—	—	1,100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	21,290	15,786
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	60
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	5,093	6,627
Total	100	32,752	20,948

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	200	300
Bremen, Germany	—	—	300
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	275
Hamburg, Germany	—	635	575
Havre, France	—	355	1,730
Liverpool, England	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	400	3,630
Total	—	1,590	7,110

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	52	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	208	300
Hamburg, Germany	—	104	730
Liverpool, England	—	—	51
Rotterdam, Holland	—	604	—
Total	—	968	1,051

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	—	—	27
Algiers, Algeria	—	314	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	102	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	268
Bremen, Germany	212	620	108
Christiania, Norway	—	—	2,321
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	104
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	266
Dunthelm, Norway	—	—	106
Genoa, Italy	—	6,527	735
Gotheaburg, Sweden	—	205	1,271
Hamburg, Germany	505	3,959	3,742
Havre, France	—	5,844	5,078
Kalmar, Sweden	—	—	59
Lepghorn, Italy	—	1,480	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	525
London, England	—	52	—
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	323
Malta, Island of	—	229	—
Manchester, England	—	24	—
Marseilles, France	—	1,940	—
Naples, Italy	—	1,458	—
Oran, Algeria	—	126	—
Rotterdam, Holland	1,746	22,661	29,275
Stavanger, Norway	52	267	253
Stettin, Germany	—	461	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	107
Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	163
Trieste, Austria	—	281	288
Venice, Italy	—	1,323	—
Total	2,515	47,917	45,019

From Newport News.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,750	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	—
Liverpool, England	—	6,300	100
London, England	—	1,000	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,650	137
Total	—	10,950	237

From Norfolk, Va.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,275	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	575	—
Liverpool, England	—	575	—
London, England	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	200	2,825	—
Total	200	5,950	—

From All Other Ports.

Canada	18	17,659	13,039
Liverpool, England	—	20	—
Mexico (including overland)	4,105	88,558	49,456
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,825	—
Total	4,213	109,062	62,495

Recapitulation.

From New York	7,485	344,298	344,352
From New Orleans	4,364	298,493	169,658
From Galveston	100	32,752	26,943
From Baltimore	—	1,590	7,110
From Philadelphia	—	968	1,051
From Savannah	2,515	47,917	45,019
From Newport News	—	10,950	237
From Norfolk	200	5,950	—
From all other ports	4,213	109,062	62,495
Total	18,877	761,962	656,895

THE OLIVE OIL SCARCITY.

It is estimated that the entire Turkish output of olive oil will not exceed 900,000

quintals (Turkish), or, say, 50,000 tons. It is, therefore, relatively insufficient to meet local requirements and foreign demands. The olive oil crop in Greece, Crete, Italy and Morocco has completely failed. The crop of Tunis is estimated at about 10,000 tons, or about one-fourth of its average crop. As far as Spain is concerned, opinion is divided, but it is believed that the country possesses a considerable stock of last season's oil, and that the present crop will reach about one-third of that of a good year. Spain is the largest olive oil producing country in Europe. A good harvest gives about 500,000 tons of oil. Its home consumption is considerable, and it is probable that the high market price will prevent its exportation.

EXHIBITS AT CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

Exhibits of cottonseed oil machinery and supplies have always been more or less a feature of the annual conventions of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. But this year it is intended to make the industrial exhibit an important convention side show. The Memphis committee of arrangements has planned to use all the space necessary in the fair grounds buildings, where the convention will be held, for exhibits. It is planned to have a full showing of all kinds of oil mill machinery, equipment, supplies, etc., and the committee expects to be able to give good space to all applicants who may desire to exhibit. C. D. Jordan, Memphis, Tenn., is chairman of the committee.

TEXAS CRUSHERS OFFER PRIZES.

To further the general education of the public as to the value of cottonseed products the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association publicity bureau, through its chairman, Colonel Jo W. Allison, has offered a large sum in prizes to Texas school children for the best essays on the following subjects:

"The Merits of Cottonseed Oil and Cottonseed Oil Compounds as Food for Man."

"The Advantages of Cattle Raising in the South and the Importance to This Industry of Cottonseed Meal and Cottonseed Hulls."

"The Value of Cottonseed Meal as Feed for Horses and Mules."

"The Value of Cottonseed Meal as Feed for Poultry."

"The Value of Cottonseed Meal as Plant Food."

CONVENTION DATES.

Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, at Memphis, Tenn., May 18, 19 and 20. Apply for rates and particulars to Robert Gibson, secretary, Dallas, Tex.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, at Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 14 and 15. Apply for information to Fielding Wallace, secretary, Augusta, Ga.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, at Galveston, Tex., June 16, 17 and 18. Apply to Robert Gibson, secretary, Dallas, Tex., for particulars.

Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, at New Orleans, La., June 23 and 24. For information apply to B. C. Newberry, secretary, Blossom, Tex.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The receipts of cattle keep light and the hide market generally is strong. The packers are asking strong prices for April hides, but there is not much demand for March salting. The packers are carrying over comparatively few winter hides, however, and feel that with prices advancing on shorter haired hides, what stocks they have previous to April salting will be wanted at present prices before long. Native steers are firm and some moderate sized sales have been effected. One packer sold 2 cars of early April natives from St. Louis at 14½¢. A combination sale has been made of 3 cars of natives consisting of one car of late March salting at 14½¢, one car of Aprils at 14½¢, and one car of last half of April salting at 14½¢. Texas steers are more closely sold up than other kinds of branded hides but tanners are looking for an increased slaughter soon and are keeping out of the market. One big packer sold a car of Chicago April heavy Texas at 15½¢, and light and extreme Texas are firm at 14½¢ and 13½¢, for April salting. March butt brands alone are held at 14¼¢, the same price as March native steers are offered at and bids of 14¼¢ are declined for April butt brands that would include some late April salting. Colorados are quiet and nominally quoted at 14¢ for March and 14¼¢ for April salting. There are still some March butt brands and Colorados together obtainable at 14¢. April branded cows are quiet but firm at 13½¢. Native cows are quiet. One car of April heavy cows has been sold by a big packer at the advanced price of 13¾¢, but packers are anxious to sell March heavy cows at 13¼¢. March light cows are offered at 13¢. Native bulls are firm at 11¢, and there is some inquiry for April and May salting ahead to June 1 at 11½¢, but packers prefer to wait and see how many they will have. Branded bulls are quoted at 10½¢@10¾¢, with last sales at 10½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet, as tanners are holding off from paying the prices asked, but dealers are firm and in fact are more anxious at present to buy hides at outside points than to make sales. Both dealers here and at outside points are buying a good many butcher lots of hides that are beginning to run short hair. The Chicago dealers are not able to buy outside lots freely owing to the high prices at which they are held. All weight cows at desirable low freight points are being held at 11½¢@11¾¢, selected, and some Southwestern dealers are asking 10½¢ flat, f. o. b., for late receipt lots with buyers not willing to pay over 10¼¢ flat for these. The Chicago buff market is quoted firm at 11½¢@11¾¢, and only poor lots of Southwesterns are offered at the inside figure, but tanners are holding off from paying 11¼¢ for regular Western receipts. Heavy cows are also firm at 11½¢@11¾¢, and extremes at 11½¢@11¾¢, as well, but only poor stock is obtainable at the inside figure and last sales of good late receipt extremes were at 11¼¢, and some dealers are talking 12¢. Heavy steers are unchanged at 12¾¢, and heavy bulls at 9¾¢@10¢. Branded hides are unchanged.

LATER WIRE.—Best lots of Chicago current receipt buffs are now being held at

12¢, and bids of 11¾¢ have been refused for these. Heavy cows are quoted the same and fall stock held 12½¢. Country kips offered 11¼¢@11¾¢, and country bulls held 10¼¢.

DRY HIDES are firm at 19¢ for short and 18¢ for long trim sole leather stock.

CALFSKINS.—The quality of late receipts is improving and dealers are holding prices steady and report more inquiry. Quotations remain unchanged at 16½¢ for best Chicago city, 16¢@16¼¢ for outside cities, 15½¢ for countries and outside cities mixed and 15¢ for ordinary countries. Some good lots of countries bring up to 15½¢. Country kips are steady at 11¢@11½¢, as to lots. Light calf, 7@8 lbs., is quoted at \$1.12½@1.15 for Chicago city, \$1.10 for outside cities and \$1.05 for countries and under 7-lb. deacons 20¢ less.

SHEEPSKINS.—Packers are mostly well sold up on wool pelts and lambs and prices are nominally unchanged at a range of \$1.90 @2.05 for 12-lb. and up sheep and \$1.50@1.70 for light sheep and lambs. Packer shearlings are quotable at 45¢@47½¢, but buyers only bid 40¢ for the shortest stock. Large receipt country pelts sell at a range of \$1.25@1.60.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market is firm on the basis of last sales, which in Bogotas represented an advance of ½¢. No further transactions are reported. Wet salted hide market is stronger and Mexicans are now quoted up to 12¢ for coast varieties, with sales of 2,200 reported. Wet salted River Plates are also strong and a sale is reported of 4,000 Sansinena Frigorifico steers of current salting at 13¾¢ c. i. f. invoice weight in bond. Some importers quote dry Buenos Ayres at 17½¢@18¢, and others quote 18¢@18¼¢. No sales reported.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market is quiet but firm, with no sales, as only one packer has a few late March native and branded steers to offer and packers not anxious to sell Aprils.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Hides are firm but trade is quiet and sales few. Buyers are picking up April hides from butchers at country points in lots of 100 to 400 and out of first salt at 11¢ flat. Buyers are not willing to pay 11¢ flat for old lots of winter hides from dealers, but none is offered at less and most dealers ask more. There is a somewhat better call for calfskins, but prices vary considerably according to the difference in quality between lots. One good sized sale has been made here of several cars of good country skins reported to be all recent take-off and guaranteed prime skins at \$1.25, \$1.65 and \$1.85. These prices are all buyers are willing to pay, but many lots are held at 5¢ more.

HORSEHIDES.—Buyers are not disposed to bid high prices for whole hides owing to the dullness in fronts and the poor market for butts. Outside city hides are quoted at \$3.70@3.80, as to lots, and countries at \$3.60 @3.65. Fronts rule \$2.45@2.60 and butts \$1.40.

Boston.

Market stronger. One sale Ohio buffs reported 11¾¢, but later dealers refused to sell under 12¢, and some talk up to 12½¢. Some 12¢ bids are reported. Ohio extremes quoted

12½¢@13¢. Southern stronger. Far Southern quoted 9½¢@9¾¢, but best northern Southern not offered under 10½¢. New England cows reported sold 12¢ flat for May delivery. Wet salted River Plates firm, Saladero steers quoted 13½¢, and cows 12½¢.

European Markets.

There is more activity in calfskins and sales of about 50,000 wet salted skins have been made. One large sale has been made of city skins consisting of English and Western Europe stock at \$1.15 for 4@5 lbs., \$1.35 for 5@7's, \$1.75 and \$1.80 for 7@9's and \$2.05 for 9@12's. Offers of \$1.75 for 7@9's and \$2.05 for 9@12's English city skins have been refused for a good sized lot and 5¢ more is asked to sell these alone.

CLEANING THE HOG CARCASS.

(Concluded from page 21.)

machine in a smaller machine which would be available for smaller plants.

The manufacturers state that this Hannaford machine can be installed on any killing floor. The figures on the drawing shown here indicate roughly the space occupied. It is claimed that the machine is absolutely noiseless, that it has no vibration and can be operated with little power. It is also claimed that it cleans hogs with less labor than any other machine.

The manufacturers make the statement that they will "guarantee to clean with our machine and four men three times as many hogs as any eight men can clean by hand in the same time, and deliver better dressed hogs, besides!" The aim of the Allbright-Nell designers has always been to devise machines, no matter in what department of the packinghouse, which would bring the greatest profits to the users and do the work better than it has been done before. In this Hannaford machine they believe they have carried out this profit-saving and reputation-making principle and made it available for every slaughterer, no matter how small his plant.

The Hannaford machine is built in any size, to suit any slaughterer. The illustration shown on page 9 is from a photograph of a machine now in daily operation in the Armour plant at Chicago, used for cleaning that company's shipping hogs. These hogs must be cleaned extra fine, and it is said that is what this Hannaford machine does.

The Allbright-Nell Company announces that it guarantees purchasers of this machine against any charges of infringement for using this machine. It claims to have this Hannaford machine covered by broad patent claims whose title is in the inventor Hannaford, and also has obtained guarantees protecting its users from any possible infringement charge.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

RETSOF

Chicago Section

Some surgeons manage to carve out large fortunes.

Women are giving the mitten to the tariff on gloves.

People who live high are not always above suspicion.

Johnny Kling may be tempted to start a rival league.

A square meal is some people's idea of a square deal.

The shortness of many a woman's breath may be due to the length of her tongue.

A mean man says the new Easter bonnets look like inverted hens' nests with nothing in them.

A traveler says that the natives of Madagascar perspire only on one side. Presume that is the outside.

What's the use of being a federal district attorney if you can't bait the beef trust any more? Sims tough, eh?

Castro got as far as third base, but was foiled of his ambition to make the first home run of the season.

Hetty Green is paying \$125 a week for a hotel apartment. What a bad half hour she must have on Saturday night when the rent comes due!

Corporation-baiting appears to have gone out of fashion since March 4. A lot of little muck-raking officials must have felt mighty cheap when the new boss gave them the call-down!

Big Bill's new Attorney General may not know much about figuring packinghouse costs, but he seems to be a first-rate lawyer—which is more than could be said of a couple of his predecessors.

FIRE HOODOO AT THE YARDS.

Fire which started from an unknown cause on the third floor of the temporary

butterine plant of Swift & Company at 41st and Justine streets at 3 a. m. last Saturday endangered the lives of several firemen, caused a \$7,000 loss and gave the fire fighters a hard task to prevent the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of adjoining property. The building is a four-story brick structure and just south of it is the fertilizing plant of Darling & Co., which was in danger repeatedly before the flames were extinguished. Just west of the building the ruins of the old butterine plant of Swift & Company, which burned several weeks ago, are still standing and the work of the firemen was made more dangerous on account of these.

This particular location in the stock yards has been visited by fires and accidents with unusual frequency during the last few months, the butterine plant of Swift & Company and a portion of the fertilizing plant of Darling & Company having been destroyed with heavy loss. Only recently five men lost their lives while tearing down the walls of the ruins of the Darling plant. They were buried beneath a portion of a falling wall on which they had been working.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co., Chicago, Ill.)

Chicago, April 14.—But for the lack of interest shown by the outside, and the apathy in the pit itself, the provision market would have scored a much greater advance during the past week. As it was, the advance in live hog prices was almost double that of lard and ribs, and while wheat and corn have been climbing up among the morning glories, provisions have been marking time. There has been good buying by one of the big

packers and by commission houses, while the selling has been mostly on telegrams from Milwaukee and profit-taking by weary longs. Pork has followed the programme laid down in our last letter. Some one is using it as a lever to boost prices, and is not meeting much opposition. May pork may sell at \$20, and very probably will go above \$19. As there is no reason why hogs should come in more freely for a week or two, we advise the purchase of provisions.

THE SHIPPING CLERK'S DREAM.

In slumbers of midnight the shipping clerk lay
His body full length on his ostermoor bed;
But care-worn and weary from toll of the day
The details of business remained in his head.

He dreamed of the care he had given his work,
Regarding in detail each customer's whim;
He dreamed of the dangers of losses that lurk
In systems less perfect than that used by him.

Each order he carefully, cautiously reads,
Including the routine, the terms and the name;
He check-weighs the boxes, the quality heeds,
Delivers and gets a receipt for the same.

He dreamed that by earnest and untiring vim
He'd conquered conditions that stood in his way;
Forgetful that worry may still come to him
That troubles, like suckers, are born every day!

But what is that roar suddenly filling the air,
Those words that resemble the ultra profane?
'Tis answer to questions, and treatment unfair,
When office-boy brings a demand to "explain."

He dreams of perusing the customer's wall,
The over-drawn statement filed in his complaint;
Of meat that is wholly unfitted for sale,
Of lard that resembles a chrome yellow paint.

In fancy he answers a telephone call,
A customer short in his count or his weight;
Another in turn takes occasion to bawl,
"My goods were received, but were damnably late."

Thus his dream so resplendent in joys superfluous,
Like dreams of a mind free from turmoil and care,
Is changed to the one where the female equine
Does nerve-racking stunts that discolor the hair!

—John A. Butler, Denver, Col.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" department for business openings and chances to make good investments. It is page 48.

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INSULATION AND ROCK MINERAL WOOL**

YOU SHOULD USE
ROCK COTTON INSULATING BLOCKS
(Patented)—(Copyrighted)

A fire and water-proof stone felt, containing no animal or vegetable matter; it will not rot or disintegrate from any cause. Has stood the test of time and every scientific test.

Received Grand Prize and Gold Medal World's Fair, 1904, in competition with all other materials.

TRY IT WITH FIRE; SOAK IT IN OIL; LIGHT WITH A MATCH; DO THE SAME WITH ALL OTHER MATERIALS IN USE. Our Rock Cotton Block, you will find, is the only one left.

(Patented) **SAWYER'S STONE CORK** (Copyrighted)

A sponge stone, lighter than cork, costs less, and has been proven by test to be more efficient and less hydroscopic.

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Materials furnished complete or work applied any place in the United States.

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Factories Alexandria, Ind., U. S. A.

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We are now equipped for the
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PLAIN and **LITHOGRAPHED**

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Southern Can Company
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INSULATION

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UNITED CORK COMPANIES

HOBOKEN, N. J.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 5.....	23,184	1,189	41,062	24,426
Tuesday, April 6.....	2,011	5,614	8,913	10,478
Wednesday, April 7.....	10,873	2,340	22,251	14,714
Thursday, April 8.....	3,412	2,275	17,023	11,275
Friday, April 9.....	739	397	15,893	5,640
Saturday, April 10.....	57	7	10,142	1,803
Total last week.....	40,296	11,822	115,884	66,845
Previous week.....	47,072	10,123	125,960	65,380
Cor. week 1908.....	44,606	13,707	115,132	59,433
Cor. week 1907.....	56,509	13,773	137,172	83,041

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 5.....	7,415	101	15,486	4,533
Tuesday, April 6.....	1,191	7	4,902	1,854
Wednesday, April 7.....	3,094	6,120	218
Thursday, April 8.....	3,040	12	7,228	3,515
Friday, April 9.....	1,672	139	7,687	456
Saturday, April 10.....	332	4,644	1,809
Total last week.....	17,283	250	46,067	12,705
Previous week.....	19,252	281	48,611	13,064
Cor. week 1908.....	25,708	481	42,182	22,281
Cor. week 1907.....	25,373	273	35,850	23,793

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Apr. 10, '09.....	767,541	95,201	2,406,088	832,204
Same period, '08.....	894,327	113,057	2,870,986	938,116

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending April 10, 1909.....	398,000
Week previous.....	436,000
Year ago.....	409,000
Two years ago.....	432,000
Year to April 10, 1909.....	7,987,000
Same period, 1908.....	9,664,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 10, 1909.....	116,100	307,200	158,000
Week ago.....	124,400	343,400	167,400
Year ago.....	109,200	299,700	128,100
Two years ago.....	148,700	345,500	176,200

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 10:	
Armour & Co.....	20,100
Swift & Company.....	11,400
S. & S. Co.....	9,900
Morris & Co.....	6,100
Anglo-American.....	6,700
Boyd & Lunham.....	1,500
Hammond.....	6,300
Western P. Co.....	4,300
Boore & Co.....	1,500
Roberts & Oake.....	1,500
Others.....	7,800

Total.....	75,400
Week ago.....	82,600
Year ago.....	76,800
Two years ago.....	105,600
Year to April 10, 1909.....	1,742,200
Same period, 1908.....	2,203,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week April 10, 1909.....	\$6.10	\$7.20	\$5.60	\$7.75
Previous week.....	6.10	6.97	5.50	8.10
Year ago.....	6.45	6.05	6.00	7.40
Two years ago.....	5.60	6.05	5.55	8.00
Three years ago.....	5.00	6.44	5.20	6.10

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$6.25@7.10
Medium to good steers.....	5.50@6.25
Common to fair steers.....	4.25@5.50
Native yearlings.....	5.25@6.75
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.40@5.75
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.00@6.25
Common to choice stockers.....	2.50@4.75
Common to choice feeders.....	3.75@5.50
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.40@4.00
Canners.....	1.75@2.50
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.50@5.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.90@4.10

Heavy calves.....	3.50@5.50
Calves, good to choice.....	6.00@7.25

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$7.40@7.55
Good to choice medium-weight butchers.....	7.35@7.45
Good to light, 170 to 200 lbs.....	7.25@7.40
Medium-weight, mixed.....	7.25@7.35
Good to choice heavy packing.....	7.20@7.35
Pigs, 80 to 90 lbs.....	4.50@6.00
Pigs, 90 to 130 lbs.....	4.60@6.75
Rough sows and coarse stags.....	7.00@7.50
Heavy hogs, 250 to 450 lbs.....	4.50@5.00

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$6.25@7.30
Fed ewes.....	4.50@6.40
Fed wethers.....	5.25@6.65
Feeding lambs.....	6.60@7.75
Feeding wethers.....	3.25@5.10
Western fed lambs.....	7.50@8.30
Native lambs.....	7.00@8.00
Clipped lambs.....	6.25@7.15
Native yearlings.....	5.25@7.25
Native ewes.....	4.00@6.35
Native wethers.....	5.25@6.60
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Shorn wethers.....	4.75@5.75
Shorn ewes.....	3.75@5.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$17.85	\$17.95	\$17.92½	\$17.95
July.....	17.92½	17.95	17.90	17.90
September.....	17.92½	17.92½	17.92½	17.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.37½	10.30	10.27½	10.27½
July.....	10.40	10.42½	10.37½	10.40
September.....	10.32½	10.52½	10.50	10.52½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.42½	9.42½	9.40	9.42½
July.....	8.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
September.....	9.70	9.70	9.67½	9.70

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.00	18.10	18.00	18.10
July.....	18.00	18.07½	18.00	18.07½
September.....	18.00	18.15	18.00	18.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.37½	10.40	10.35	10.37½
July.....	10.45	10.52½	10.45	10.47½
September.....	10.55	10.65	10.55	10.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.45	9.47½	9.45	9.47½
July.....	9.60	9.62½	9.57½	9.60
September.....	9.75	9.75	9.72½	9.72½

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.20	18.20	18.07½	18.15
July.....	18.12	18.20	18.02½	18.10
September.....	18.17½	18.17½	18.05	18.12½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.37½	10.37½	10.30	10.35
July.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.40	10.47½
September.....	10.60	10.62½	10.52½	10.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.47½	9.50	9.40	9.42½
July.....	9.62½	9.65	9.52½	9.57½
September.....	9.75	9.77½	9.67½	9.70

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.07½	18.25	18.07½	18.22½
July.....	18.05	18.20	18.05	18.17½
September.....	18.02½	18.17½	18.02½	18.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.30	10.37½	10.30	10.37½
July.....	10.40	10.50	10.37½	10.47½
September.....	10.52½	10.62½	10.52½	10.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.37½	9.45	9.37½	9.45
July.....	9.32½	9.57½	9.52½	9.57½
September.....	9.67½	9.70	9.67½	9.70

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.17	18.20	18.07	18.07
July.....	18.10	18.17	18.00	18.02
September.....	18.15	18.17	18.00	18.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.35	10.37	10.30	10.32
July.....	10.47	10.50	10.42	10.42
September.....	10.60	10.62	10.55	10.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.42	9.47	9.40	9.40
July.....	9.55	9.60	9.50	9.50
September.....	9.67	9.75	9.65	9.65

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.12	18.15	18.07	18.15
July.....	17.97	18.10	17.97	18.07
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.32	10.32	10.30	10.32
July.....	10.42	10.45	10.40	10.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.40	9.45	9.40	9.45
July.....	9.50	9.57	9.50	9.57

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18	@22
Native Sirloln Steaks.....	18	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	23	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½	@16
Beef Stew.....	10	@10
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	12½	@16
Round Roasts.....	14	@14
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½	@15
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Roller Roast.....	14	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@14
Legs, fancy.....	20	@20
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	25	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	12½	@16

Mutton.

Legs.....	16	@16
Stew.....	8½	@10
Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	14	@14
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@12½
Rib and Loins Chops.....	20	@22

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	15	@15
Pork Chops.....	18	@18
Pork Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	30	@30
Pork Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Spare Ribs.....	10	@10
Blades.....	7	@7
Hocks.....	9	@9
Pigs' Heads.....	6	@6
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

Veal.

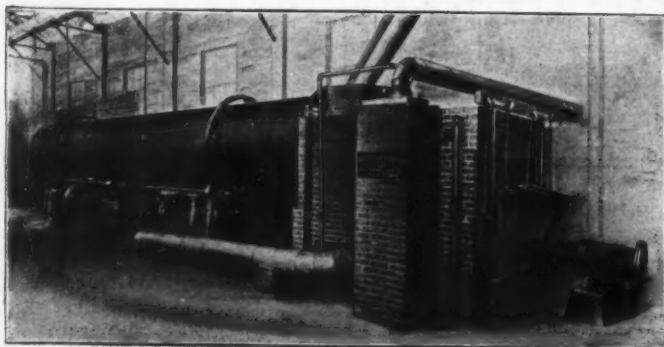
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12
Legs.....	16	@18
Breasts.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	10	@12½
Cutlets.....	20	@22
Rib and Loins Chops.....	16	@18

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7½	@7½
Tallow.....	3	@3
Bone.....	1	@1
Calfskins, 8 to 13 lbs.....	14	@14
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacous).....	45	@50
Calfskins, over 15 lbs.....	10	@10

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IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	10 @ 11
Native steers, medium	9 @ 10
Heifers, good	9 @ 9 1/2
Cows	8 @ 8 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	12 @ 12 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	8 @ 8 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Steer Chunks	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless Chunks	6 @ 6 1/2
Medium Plates	6 @ 6 1/2
Steer Plates	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	13 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	17 @ 17 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22 @ 22 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20 @ 20 1/2
Strip Loins	7 @ 7 1/2
Sirloin Butts	10 @ 10 1/2
Shoulder Clods	7 @ 7 1/2
Rolls	10 @ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	6 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Trimnings	5 @ 5 1/2
Shank	4 @ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7 1/2 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	11 @ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	6 @ 6 1/2
Flank Steak	7 @ 10
Hind Shanks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	4 @ 4
Hearts	4 @ 4
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	20 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brains	6 @ 6
Kidneys, each	6 @ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	9 @ 9
Good Carcass	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddle	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	9 @ 9
Good Racks	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 @ 6
Sweetbreads	50 @ 50
Plucks	35 @ 35
Heads, each	12 @ 12

Lambs.

Medium Caul	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Caul	12 @ 12
Round Dressed Lambs	14 @ 14
Saddle Caul	14 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	7 @ 7
Lamb Tongues, each	5 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10 @ 10
Good Sheep	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Medium Saddles	12 @ 12
Good Saddles	13 @ 13
Medium Racks	8 @ 8
Good Racks	9 @ 9
Mutton Legs	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Mutton Stew	7 @ 7
Mutton Loins	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 10
Pork Loins	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	22 @ 22
Spare Ribs	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Butts	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hocks	6 @ 6
Trimnings	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tails	5 @ 5
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Blade Bones	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Cheek Meat	5 @ 5
Hog Plucks	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pork Kidneys	3 @ 3
Pork Tongues	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Slip Bones	7 @ 7
Tail Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brains	6 @ 6
Backfat	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hams	11 @ 11
Calas	7 @ 7
Belies	11 @ 11
Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7 @ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice Bologna	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Vietmas	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Frankfurters	9 @ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tongue	10 @ 10
White Tongue	10 @ 10
Minced Sausage	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	10 @ 10
New England Sausage	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10 @ 10
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10
Berliner Sausage	9 @ 9
Boneless Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oxford Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Polish Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Garlic Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Smoked Sausage	9 @ 9
Farm Sausage	13 @ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 @ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	9 @ 9
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hams, Bologna	9 @ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	10 @ 10
German Salami, Medium Dry	15 @ 15
Italian Salami	20 @ 20
Holsteiner	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mettwurst, New	— @ —
Farmer	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	18 @ 18

Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	4.50 @ 4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00 @ 4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00 @ 4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50 @ 3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50 @ 4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00 @ 4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.50 @ 7.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00 @ 5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50 @ 11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00 @ 14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00 @ 32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.45 @ 1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50 @ 2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	— @ —
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.80 @ 8.80
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.00 @ 20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	22.25 @ 22.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60 @ 11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	11.75 @ 11.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	14.50 @ 14.50
Plate Beef	14.00 @ 14.00
Prime Mess Beef	12.00 @ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef	11.00 @ 11.00
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	12.00 @ 12.00
Mess Pork	17.00 @ 17.00
Clear Fat Backs	19.50 @ 19.50
Family Fat Pork	19.75 @ 19.75
Bean Pork	14.50 @ 14.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	8 @ 8
Lard, compound	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal.	45 @ 45
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1 c. over tierces.	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	3 @ 3
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Regular Plates	8 @ 8
Short Cuts	— @ —
Butts	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Skinless Hams	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	8 @ 8
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	7 @ 7
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	13 @ 13
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	13 @ 13
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	13 @ 13
Dried Beef Sets	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Smoked Rolled Hams	19 @ 19
Smoked Rolled Hams	19 @ 19
Bolled Calas	13 @ 13
Cooked Loin Rolls	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	13 @ 13

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	16 @ 16
Export Rounds	22 @ 22
Middles, per set	60 @ 60
Beef casings, per piece	7 @ 7
Hog casings, as packed	30 @ 30
Hog casings, free of salt	60 @ 60
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	6 @ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Beef weasands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	40 @ 40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	35 @ 35
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.50 @ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.20 @ 2.20
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.20 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.30 @ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.30 @ 2.30 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.20 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	18.00 @ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.50 @ 18.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	240.00 @ 245.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 32.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.35 @ 10.35
Prime steam, loose	10.45 @ 10.45
Leaf	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	8 @ 8
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo No. 2	12 @ 12
Oleo	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	65 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	50 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil	47 @ 47
No. 2 lard oil	45 @ 45
Oleo oil, extra	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	11 @ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	62 @ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	55 @ 57
Corn oil, loose	4.00 @ 4.25

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 @ 6
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 5
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	nom. @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	38 1/2 @ 39
P. S. Y., soap grade	38 @ 38
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@55% f. a.	3 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 82 1/2
Oak pork barrels	95 @ 97 1/2
Lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @ 5

Sugar—

White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	2.25 @ 2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00 @ 3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00 @ 3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@2x	1.35 @ 1.35

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 14.

The market on all classes of cattle has not shown much change since last Wednesday, until to day, with about 15,000 receipts and a very light demand on both shipping and export account, the market was dull and generally 10@15c. lower, the good to choice grades suffering the most decline. Light and medium weight cattle of good quality that are well fattened did not show much change, and sold about steady with Monday, but the kinds bringing \$6.25 and above were very slow sale and hard to dispose of even at the decline. Good to choice butcher cows and heifers steady; medium grades weak and slow. Bulls steady. Veal calves have sold dull and lower since late last week, the good to choice kinds selling from \$6.25 to \$6.75.

We have been having a strong and advancing hog market during the past ten days, top prices reaching \$7.60 on yesterday, and average prices have been the highest for some time. The range has been very narrow, and very few hogs have sold below \$7.25 for the past week until to-day, with 28,000 fresh receipts and light shipping orders, speculators were afraid to operate and packers would buy only the best, and the market was generally 15c. to 25c. lower. Tops to-day, \$7.45; bulk of good hogs selling from \$7.25 to \$7.40, with a class of light mixed hogs from \$7.10 to \$7.20. The provision market shows strong tone, and prices are but slightly lower than yesterday, and we hope to soon recover to-day's decline in the hog market.

We have been having a steady to strong market on both sheep and lambs of late, prime lambs selling as high as \$8.35. To-day the receipts were 19,000, trading was very dull and prices were 10c. to 15c. lower on both sheep and lambs.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, April 16.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 38,900; last week, 38,400; same week last year, 26,900. Prices stronger Monday and Tuesday; declines since have more than wiped out this gain, especially on steers, which close 10@20c. lower than a week ago. Top, \$6.75; bulk, \$5.60@6.35; yearlings and heifers are also lower; heifers, \$4@6.20; cows about steady, \$3.25@5.40; bulls steady, \$3.40@5.25; calves, 50@75c. lower, \$3.50@7. Stockers and feeders, 10@15c. higher and scarce. Light run of quarantines; market a shade lower; steers, \$4.80@6.25. Western hay-fed and sugar mill-fed steers scarce, \$5.30@6.35.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 50,000; last week, 62,500; same week last year, 57,400. Up to Tuesday the hog market was ruled by a bullish undertone, on which day prices were the highest in six years. Since Tuesday great weakness has prevailed, including lower prices to-day. Top to-day, \$7.10; bulk, \$6.75@7, which is 5@10c. below a week ago and 15c. to a quarter lower than the best time on Tuesday. Pigs, \$5.50@6.25. Outside order buying is an important factor in the market this week.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 32,200; last week, 32,300; same week last year, 36,800. Prices have ruled a shade lower on sheep and lambs each day this week; total decline 10c. to 15c. for the week; quality lacking, especially in mutton grades. Wool lambs at \$7.50@8.05; yearlings, \$6.75@7.25; wethers, \$5.75@6.50; ewes, \$5.50@6; clipped Texas wethers and ewes, \$5.10@5.40; clipped lambs, \$6.25@7; goats, \$3.20@4.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 9@10½c.; bulls, 8@9c.; glue, 5c.; dry flint butcher, 16@17c.; dry salt, 11@13c.; dry glue, 9c.; sheep pelts, 12@13c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	504	—	—
Armour	5,146	10,844	6,569
Cudahy	4,469	7,418	2,877
Fowler	1,481	—	2,401
Morris	3,652	9,087	2,994
S. & S.	4,749	12,205	4,701
Swift	4,638	9,687	5,344

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., April 12.

Supplies of cattle at the leading markets continue below normal for the season of the year, but the trade does not seem to respond with any marked degree of activity. The demand for beef is not lively, a condition that is probably due to the waiting of industrialists for a settlement of the tariff question now before Congress. There has not been much change in prices during the past week, although at present writing there is a little element of strength visible. There are not many strictly good cattle coming but a fair showing of decent kinds. Medium to strong weight beefs are selling largely at \$6@6.50, and while choice kinds would sell up to \$7 there are very few coming good enough to get above \$6.50. Very ordinary to decent light killing steers are selling at \$5@5.75; fat cows and heifers are selling largely at \$4.50 @5.25. Best veals are now quoted at \$7; stockers and feeders, \$4.25@5.50. It is not likely that receipts will show material increase in the near future, as the country is now busy with preparations for planting, and will not take time to market stock.

In the hog trade supplies are running light, and prices are gradually working up. At the present writing the bulk of hogs are selling between \$7@7.15, and are at about the highest level seen in about six years. Compared with a week ago prices show an advance of 20c. to 25c. Quality of hogs quite good, and this is not usually the case when supplies in feed lots are running low. However, it is not anticipated that the markets are not to get any big supplies in the near future, and the situation is considered as being of a rather bullish character.

The principal supplies of live mutton are still coming from the Colorado feed lots, although a few southwestern Texans are beginning to arrive, and it will not be long until grass sheep will become a factor in the market. Prices for feed muttons are ruling high, but have not shown much change of late. Fat lambs are selling at \$7.50@8; yearling wethers at \$6@7.30; ewes at \$5.25@6.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	3,500	—
St. Louis	300	3,000	—
Omaha	300	5,300	100
St. Joseph	300	3,000	—
Ft. Worth	1,700	450	—

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1909.

Chicago	18,000	33,000	18,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,000	8,000
Omaha	5,000	5,600	9,000
St. Louis	2,100	9,100	1,800
St. Joseph	3,000	5,000	4,500
Sioux City	1,300	1,500	—
Ft. Worth	3,000	5,500	—

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1909.

Chicago	1,700	10,500	12,000
Kansas City	7,000	13,000	7,000
Omaha	5,500	11,600	7,500
St. Louis	2,200	9,500	1,500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,500	3,000
Sioux City	900	3,000	—
Ft. Worth	3,000	1,600	—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1909.

Chicago	15,500	28,500	19,000
Kansas City	11,000	17,000	8,000
Omaha	6,000	10,500	14,000
St. Louis	3,100	9,300	1,500
St. Joseph	1,600	7,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,100	4,000	—
Ft. Worth	3,500	5,300	2,800

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1909.

Chicago	5,000	22,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,500	12,000	7,000
Omaha	3,500	7,000	4,500

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1909.

Chicago	800	16,000	5,000
Kansas City	700	5,500	6,000
Omaha	500	5,600	1,500
St. Louis	1,000	6,500	2,000

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending April 10:

CATTLE.

Chicago	23,013
Kansas City	21,000
Omaha	10,377
St. Joseph	8,400
Cudahy	426
Sioux City	3,020
Wichita	429
South St. Paul	2,700
Indianapolis	4,103
New York and Jersey City	10,263
Fort Worth	7,659
Detroit	1,254
Philadelphia	2,813

HOGS.

Chicago	69,817
Kansas City	61,494
Omaha	35,098
St. Joseph	25,338
Cudahy	4,445
Sioux City	13,551
Ottumwa	8,246
Cedar Rapids	6,470
Wichita	13,268
South St. Paul	11,000
Indianapolis	21,067
New York and Jersey City	31,486
Fort Worth	22,199
Detroit	5,065
Philadelphia	3,258

SHEEP.

Chicago	55,550
Kansas City	25,888
Omaha	27,850
St. Joseph	10,830
Cudahy	319
Sioux City	428
South St. Paul	2,510
Indianapolis	1,266
New York and Jersey City	29,581
Fort Worth	3,556
Detroit	3,075
Philadelphia	8,617

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 12, 1909.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	540	7,648
Boston	1,593	1,672
Portland	641	—
St. John	1,568	—
Exports to—	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
London	1,247	7,186
Liverpool	1,627	2,134
Glasgow	770	—
Bristol	792	—
Totals to all ports	4,342	9,320
Totals to all ports last week	4,959	9,009

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 12, 1909.

	Beeres.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,753	—	4,433	8,720	13,048
Sixtieth street	2,553	50	5,627	8,244	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	12,788
Lehigh Valley	4,081	—	1,195	12,545	—
Weehawken	270	—	—	—	—
West Shore	1,728	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	68	137	72	5,050
Totals	10,655	118	11,392	29,581	31,486
Totals last week	12,296	112	7,323	42,335	33,008

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Andrew....	270	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Philadelphia....	—	944
J. Shanberg & Son, Ss. St. Andrew....	270	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic.....	—	1,174
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia....	—	1,408
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic.....	—	902
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic.....	—	1,760
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic.....	—	560
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia....	—	900
Total exports	540	7,648
Total exports last week	—	7,425

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, April 15.—We quote to-day's market on green and S. P. meats as follows, loose, f. o. b. Chicago, subject to market changes:

Green hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 10¼c.; 12@14 lbs. avg., 10¼c.; 14@16 lbs. avg., 10½c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 11½@11¾c.

Green skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 12½@12¾c.; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12¾c.

Green picnics, 5¼@6 lbs. avg., 7@7½c.; 6@8 lbs. avg., 7@7½c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 7c.

Green clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 12@12½c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 12@12½c.; 10@12 lbs. avg., 11¾c.

S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 9½@10c.; 12@14 lbs. avg., 9½@10c.; 14@16 lbs. avg., 10¼c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 10¾@11¼c.

S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 11½@11¾c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 11½@11¾c.; 22@24 lbs. avg., 11½@11¾c.

S. P. picnics, 5@6 lbs. avg., 6¾c.; 6@8 lbs. avg., 6¾c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 6¾c.

S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½@11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10¾c.

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, APRIL 15.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 15,000; slow; 5@10c. lower; \$6.60@7.20.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; lower; \$6.75@7.25.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; 5@10c. lower; \$5.75@7.05.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 6,000; slow; lower; \$6.65@7.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,950; lower; \$6.75@7.50.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 2,500; 5@10c. lower; \$7.15@7.25.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 14,093; lower; \$4.25@7.25.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$10.70@10.75; city steam, \$10.50; refined, Continent, \$11.10; South America, \$11.60; do., kegs, \$12.60; compounds, \$8.12½@8.25.

LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, April 15.—Beef, extra India mess, 102s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 44s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 51s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 51s. 6d.; short ribs, 53s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 55s.; 35@40 lbs., 54s.; backs, 51s. 6d.; bellies, 54s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Rosin, common, 8s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 52s. 3d. American refined, 28-lb. pails, 53s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 62s. 6d.; do., colored, 66s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 52 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 6d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 24s. 6d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 11-16d. Linseed, La Plata (London), April and May, 43s.; Calcutta, 43s. 9d. Linseed oil, 21s. 7½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 15.—The oleo oil market since the holidays is very strong in Europe, and prices show material advance. The production of oleo oil continues restricted on account of the poor quality of cattle all over the country, and that is a situation which is likely to last, because the farmers do not feed corn liberally to cattle in view of the very high price of corn. The arrivals of hogs

are moderate, the quality of the hogs is poor and hence the production of neutral lard is far from abundant. General business conditions in this country are unsatisfactory, which causes light killing of cattle and light killing of hogs, and hence a very moderate production of oleo oil and neutral lard.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog markets were for the day at 5@10c. lower prices, but the products markets opened fairly firm, partly in sympathy with higher grain markets.

Tallow.

Rather more demand and firm markets. New York city hhds., 5¼c. bid.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil.

Opened weak and moderately lower, with the situation essentially in buyer's favor, except as speculation guides it. Export demands are prostrated. Early "call" prices for prime yellow: April, \$5.56@5.64; May, \$5.58@5.64; July, \$5.81@5.85; September, \$5.98@6.01; October, \$5.90@5.93; November, \$5.58@5.60.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 16.—Market quotations are as follows on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Borax at 5¼c. per lb. Talc at 1½@1¼c. per lb. Silica, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels. Chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, drums \$1.30, and in barrels \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb. Electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 5¼@6c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks, 15-1,800 lbs. each, 5¼c. per lb. Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 15-1,800 lbs. each, 5¼c. per lb. Clarified palm oil in barrels, 4-500 lbs. each, 6½c. per lb. Green olive oil, \$1.20 per gal. Yellow olive oil, \$1.40@1.50 per gal. Green olive oil foots, 8@8¼c. per lb. Ceylon coconut oil 6¾@7c. per lb. Cochin coconut oil, 7@7¼c. per lb. Cottonseed oil, 5.75c. per lb. Corn oil, 5.10@5.20c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 5¼c. per lb. Special tallow in tcs., 6¼c. per lb. Choice tallow in tcs., 7c. per lb. Oleo stearine, 13@13½c. per lb. House grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb. Brown grease, 5@5¼c. per lb. Yellow packers' grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.

HOG HAIR CURED MECHANICALLY

24 Hours after Hog Is Killed Hair has been Treated, Washed, Picked, Dried and Baled ready for Shipment.



Clyde Combined Hog Hair Washer and Picker.

Write for Particulars on "Clyde Mechanical Hog Hair Curing Process."

Results are Surprising.

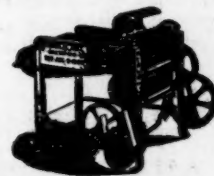
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CLYDE MACHINE WORKS COMPANY

Designers and Manufacturers of Machinery for Packing House Products.

CHICAGO

Champion Fat Cutting Machine



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces cracking cake 6 per cent. Made only by JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md. 232 to 242 N. Holliday St.

Retail Section

CO-OPERATIVE KOSHER MEAT SHOPS.

Every spring when cattle and meat prices take a seasonal rise and kosher chucks are especially affected by the general market conditions there is the usual crop of co-operative market schemes in sections where kosher trade is large. Promoters figure out fortunes for themselves and cheaper meat for the consumer through this scheme, and it takes bitter experience to show them that they can hardly rise superior to the law of supply and demand. Last year there was quite an epidemic of these schemes in various cities. Few of them lasted through the year. Just now they are starting in again. St. Louis takes the lead at present with the co-operative kosher butchers' association plan to establish a chain of shops and reduce prices at least three cents a pound to consumers. Stock in the association is being held at \$3 per share and about \$1,000 worth has already been disposed of.

HOW THEY DO IT IN GALVESTON.

In Galveston, Tex., a union slaughterhouse of the latest modern sanitary style has been erected under city supervision. Every butcher in the city who does not sell government-inspected packinghouse meats must patronize the union abattoir, unless he builds one of his own which meets official requirements. Some butchers who prefer the back-yard and cellar methods because they are cheaper have hesitated to comply with the regulations and patronize the union abattoir. Concerning the matter the city health commissioner says:

"Although nine-tenths or more of the butchers have taken the necessary steps to furnish their customers with meat that has been sanitariously slaughtered, a few of them are still holding back, much to the surprise of the health department authorities. One thing is fully determined upon, however, and that is that any who fail to secure the indorsement permit provided for in the city ordinance will be vigorously prosecuted. These men may just as well make up their minds to furnish their customers with packinghouse meats on the one hand, or, on the other hand, to do their slaughtering in the sanitary union slaughtering house until such time as any of them may determine to establish their own slaughtering houses, and may have had time to erect and equip the same properly.

"It will go hard with the butchers that refuse to obtain their permits, for not only will they be prosecuted, but their business will necessarily decrease. If the public knows that it can buy sanitary meat from certain other butchers, it will demand that his butcher likewise obtain the permit or lose the general trade. It will be the duty of every housewife to see that the meat that is put upon her table has been slaughtered under sanitary conditions approved by the health department."

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

BUTCHER SHOP CONVERSATION.

The question of just how to address customers so as to make them feel perfectly at home in the shop, and at the same time maintain their good will, has been covered in so many articles and has been rehearsed so many times that further talk on the subject might seem out of place. Nevertheless all of the advice given out has seemed to be in the line of a series of civil conversations, an example of which is found in the following:

Butcher—"Good morning, Mrs. Jones. Beautiful day, isn't it? How is Mr. Jones?"

This illustrates the point to be made here very well. The subject of over-civility—or in plain words, "gush"—has been little harped upon by the would-be teachers of the proper kind of conversation to be dealt out to customers in a butcher shop.

Over-civility, if anything, will do more harm than will under-civility or gruffness. The customer may attribute gruffness to business-like methods, but she is sure to attribute "gush" to freshness. Artificial talk doesn't make for getting on a good footing with customers.

Take the above greeting for example, although it furnishes but a mild example. The "Good morning, Mrs. Jones" and the "Beautiful day, isn't it?" are all right, but when it comes to inquiring into the state of Mr. Jones' health a halt should be called. It is entirely artificial and sounds out of place. Had Mrs. Jones the day before volunteered the information that Mr. Jones was under the weather, then the remark would be all right. Or in a small town where everybody knows everybody else and their whole affairs, then it's permissible.

But for the ordinary butcher to delve into these family affairs is usually bad policy. The state of Mr. Jones' health doesn't interest the butcher in the slightest, except as it may delay the payment of his bill. Then why should he take a make-believe interest in it? Mrs. Jones, unless she is particularly vain or stupid, will see that it is only "gush."

The butcher is in business to sell meat in a businesslike and pleasant way, but he need not operate a gossip-distributing parlor or an inquisition bureau. A barber might get away with such a line of talk. But a butcher is not a tonsorial artist, however much he may shave and cut prices.

The point is, avoid over-civility and "gush."

THE FREIBANK AND ITS USES.

In connection with recent agitations over alleged "infected" or unwholesome meats the German system of inspection and sale of meats under government supervision has been referred to. In Germany the government permits the sale of meats which in this country are consigned to the grease tank. Here we prefer to take no chances, and meat prices are higher. Over there science pronounces

these meats wholesome, and they are sold for food under government supervision.

In describing the freibank as it is operated in German cities a committee of Glasgow butchers who visited Germany has this to say:

Briefly stated, the freibank is really a municipal shop within the abattoir to which meat not good enough to be sold in the ordinary course of business, and too good to be condemned as unfit for food, is sent for special treatment and sale by the authorities for the benefit of the owners thereof. In close proximity is a room where, if deemed necessary, the meat may be parboiled or sterilized before being offered for sale to the public.

We had been told, and fully understood, that all meat sent to the freibank was sold only after it had been subjected to the process of sterilization. What actually came under our own immediate notice in Berlin and Frankfurt-on-Main was, however, sufficient to disabuse our minds on that particular point. In those two cities we were fortunate enough to be within the abattoir at the time when business was in full operation at the respective freibanks. By the kindness and courtesy of the authorities we had the privilege of viewing the proceedings in each case, and, much to our surprise, we noticed that the bulk of the meat was being sold in its raw and uncooked state, a small proportion of it after it had been parboiled, while none of it whatever had been subjected to the more drastic treatment of sterilization.

As a matter of fact, sterilization is rarely resorted to. In both cities respectable-looking people crowded those places, and made their purchases in a quiet and methodical manner. Each customer, in approaching the counter, behind which stood the salesman, made his or her demand known, had it attended to, paid the money, and walked out, to all appearance perfectly pleased with the morning's marketing. No one customer is, however, at liberty to buy more than 6 lbs. of meat at a time.

The freibank is run entirely by the particular authority under whose jurisdiction it exists, and by whom the prices for each day are fixed. The meat is weighed in bulk to the salesmen, but some three or four per cent. is allowed for loss in cutting out, and, after deducting something like half a cent per pound to pay working expenses, the balance of the amount drawn is paid over to the rightful owner.

The prices charged while we stood by were fairly high, and the meat that was sold in our presence was, comparatively speaking, dearer than first-class meat. And yet we were assured by those competent to speak that the supply of meat at the freibank was invariably quite inadequate to the demand—a state of matters that carries with it many lessons for those who care to read.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. Hagy has closed his meat market at Darby, Pa.

L. Boyson's meat market at Brownwood, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The Abbott & Blakeslee Company, Brookville, Pa., has been incorporated to deal in meats, provisions, etc., by A. Blakeslee, D. B. Abbott and F. B. Blakeslee.

Frank Myrick has been succeeded in the meat business at Union, Ore., by Oliver & Myrick.

C. Krough has purchased the Brownell market at Marquette, Neb.

W. H. Shoemaker has sold out his meat business to Lewis Helmkin at Wichita, Kas.

J. M. Kiser has sold out his meat market at Colby, Kas., to C. A. Beard & Company.

**Rot Your Refrigerators
Spoil Your Meat
Trim Off Your Profit
Have a Dirty Shop
Lose Money**

You do all these things
to your disadvantage
and more too

**BY USING
ICE**

Ask us to tell you how you stop the leaks when you have a
Brunswick Refrigerating Machine

BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

J. Heminway will open a new meat market at Elmira, N. Y.

J. H. Smith has opened up a new butcher shop in Elgin, Ore.

Peter Mayer has engaged in the meat business in Bremen, Kas.

Chas. P. White will open a new meat market at Oakhurst, N. J.

S. L. McNay has engaged in the meat business in Louisville, Kas.

Martin & Winn have engaged in the meat business in Hobart, Okla.

James Wagner has engaged in the meat business in Seattle, Wash.

Lantz & Merzger have opened up a new meat market in Gresham, Ore.

Benoit Bros. have established a slaughter house in North Yakima, Wash.

B. Johnson has purchased the meat market of Chas. Kennedy in Niotaze, Kas.

Thompson & Washburn have engaged in the meat business in Brimley, Mich.

Hiram Inman has purchased the meat market of Ben Roberts in Stark, Kas.

Shobe & Coen are just engaging in the meat business in Conway Springs, Kas.

Ore & Gebhardt have purchased the meat market of Middleton Bros. at Erie, Pa.

C. H. Wood has purchased the butcher shop of S. W. Gibbons in Philomath, Ore.

F. O. Folsom has purchased the meat business of Isaac Broughton in Pontiac, Mich.

The Hill Grocery Company has engaged in the grocery and meat business in Chickasha, Okla.

Brazen & Gaumitz have purchased the meat business of Frank Schneider in Sedro Woolley, Wash.

The T. F. Prichard Company has incorporated in Rosalia, Wash., to engage in the meat business.

Andrew Klaus will reopen the meat market formerly run by his brother, L. O. Klaus, at Green Bay, Wis.

The master butchers of Hazleton, Pa., are organizing an association, and from all indi-

cations it is going to be a success. A meeting is to be held shortly for the election of officers.

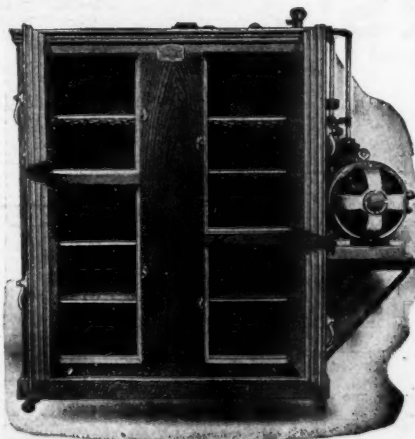
The firm of Artz & Company, Green and Vine streets, Hazleton, Pa., are contemplating extensive alterations to their market, and also adding another wagon to take care of their rapidly increasing trade.

John W. Grembach, Chappel & Poplar streets, Hazleton, Pa., is a enterprising retail butcher. He believes in advertising. In the two years that he has been in business the results speak for themselves.

On Easter Saturday Clark & Scott, of No. 27 East Broad street, Hazleton, Pa., waited on about 6,000 people who purchased flowers for Easter. Clark & Scott are butchers, and they have recently installed ten Dayton computing scales in their markets.

One of the markets that is popular in West Hazleton, Pa., is that of W. B. Andreas. Sausage machinery, new blocks and delivery wagons are going to be added to his shop very shortly. Mr. Andreas believes the butchers' organization now being formed is going to be a success.

How About Ice This Year?



Your Iceman won't make a contract now, will he? nor tell you what your ice will cost.

WE WILL.

Let us put in one of our

"CLOTHEL" Machines

and solve the ice problem for you for all time. We make a specialty of small units for **Butchers, Market-men and Provision Dealers**, in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ ton to 2 tons refrigeration.

Colder, Cleaner, Cheaper than ice. Easily operated. No smell.

We will figure with you if you will write us. Let us **SHOW** you.

Railway & Stationary Refrigerating Co.

11 Pine St.

Hanover Bank Building

New York City

New York Section

Assistant Manager Hunt of the S. & S. provision department at Chicago was in New York this week.

John Conron of the Conron Bros. Company has been spending a week at Atlantic City with his family.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending April 10 averaged 8.80 cents per pound.

Vice-President M. J. Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company was in the West the latter part of this week looking after the company's interests.

General Superintendent L. Kirscheimer of the S. & S. Company returned this week from his annual inspection tour of the company's Western plants.

Jacob Wissmann, of the Charles Wissman Company, the big local provision dealers and handlers of meat specialties, was in the West this week on a business trip.

William Ely, twenty-seven years old, a salesman for Swift & Company, living with his mother at No. 506 Brook avenue, the Bronx, fell backward on the stairs at his home Monday night, struck his head on the edge of a step and died an hour later in Lincoln Hospital from a fractured skull.

The Long Island Ice Company, of Brooklyn, has been formed to manufacture ice, with a capital of \$50,000. Incorporators: George W. Egbert, No. 126 East 19th street; John S. Charlton, No. 2 Montague Terrace, both of

Brooklyn; Karl Wegeman, No. 50 Church street, New York.

Eugene J. Schwarz, one of the best-known hide men in the East, is at the head of the newly-organized Schwarz Bros. Company of Kearny, N. J., which was formed with a capital stock of \$250,000 to buy and sell hides, skins, tallow, fat, etc., and to operate tanneries. Sidney S. Schwarz, also a famous hide expert, and William Matthews are the other incorporators.

Henry Auferheite, a retired butcher, seventy-eight years old, committed suicide last week by shooting himself. The tragedy occurred in a furnished room in the basement of No. 552 West Forty-sixth street, where Auferheite had made his home for the last eight months. Coroner Harburger found a sheet of paper on which was written in German: "Here I have lost my health, and I am willing to die here."

The New York Poultry and Game Association has elected the following officers for the year: President, Harry Dowie; first vice-president, William T. Hance; second vice-president, Joseph B. Smith; treasurer, William J. Farrell; secretary, Daniel P. Boehm; assistant secretary, F. Leon Shelp. Executive Committee—Hugo Josephy, chairman; A. Paul, Jr., Harry Dowie, Wm. T. Hance, J. B. Smith, D. P. Boehm, John Corell, H. T. Pond, Wm. J. Farrell. Board of Directors—Jacob Hoehn, chairman; John Hughes, J. F. Menke, Geo. F. Hinrichs, J. M. Klein, N. Durham, W. H. Beebe. Nominating Committee—A. Paul, Horace Stout, W. T. Hance.

Kwong Yuen Shing & Company of New York City imported certain duck meat from China upon which a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 275 of the tariff act of 1897 for "meats of all kinds prepared or preserved" was assessed. This assessment of duty was sustained by General Appraiser Waite. The importers claimed the merchandise dutiable at 5 cents per pound as "dressed poultry." The Appraiser decided that the preparation which the article has undergone did not unfit it for use as food, but in his judgment may rather be considered as a preparation which adds to its flavor and desirability when it is prepared for food. The preparation, he says, is sufficient to remove it from the classification of dressed poultry.

CATTLE EXPORTS RESUMED.

The first cargo of beef cattle to leave the port of New York for England since November 17 last was shipped on Saturday on board the Phoenix liner St. Andrew. It consisted of 550 prime cattle, the consignors being J. Shamberg & Son and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.

Almost five months ago Great Britain and the principal importing countries of Europe placed an embargo on cattle from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, following what have since proved to be exaggerated reports of the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in portions of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan and New York. There had been no case of the disease reported in the State of New Jersey nor at the Jersey railroad terminals in the bounds of New York port, which was quarantined also by the United States government. Though this was the case, the technical quarantine regulations have had the effect of exercising a severe discrimination against New York as compared with Portland, Me., and Boston, which have been allowed to ship cattle right along, although the cattle shipped have been procured from the same source and forwarded to seaboard by the same route the greater part of the way and through the same quarantined territory.

The loss involved to shippers and exporters has been at least a quarter of a million of dollars, says the New York Journal of Commerce. While the British government will now allow the free importation of cattle from all Atlantic ports except Philadelphia, the embargo remains upon surplus feed, which deprives the exporters of a small source of profit.

Neither the steamship lines handling cattle nor the large exporting concerns are expecting an immediate return of normal conditions in the trade. Previous to the placing of the embargo last fall from 1,500 to 2,000 head of cattle were sent to Great Britain and the Continent weekly. But since the trade has been at a standstill Argentine exporters have been supplying the demand, with the result that they now have a firm hold on the trade.

AN IDEAL PACKERS' DOOR

BECAUSE

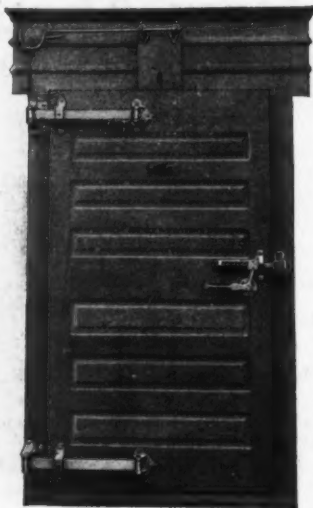
The Hinges, Fastener and Automatic Meat Rail Trap are all built for business.

Jones Cold Store Door Co.

HAGERSTOWN

MARYLAND

Note the hinges, fastener, the panelling, the general substantial appearance. Then note that meat rail trap.



We make all kinds of Ice and Refrigerator Doors, Ice Chutes, etc.

LINK TAKES PARTNER.

David C. Link, the well-known New York broker, with connections at the West in beef and hog fat products and in cottonseed oil, has taken in partnership his son, David C. Link, Jr., and his son-in-law, Edward M. Conger, under the firm name of David C. Link & Co.

Mr. Link has secured larger offices in the New York Produce Exchange building in order to meet the requirements of increased business through some new out of town and foreign markets connections. Prompt appreciation of the energetic services of his son and son-in-law, who had been in the office as clerks, followed as noted.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 10, 1909, as follows: Meats.—Manhattan, 34,330 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,785 lbs.; Queens, 320 lbs.; total, 40,435 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 6,825 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,440 lbs.; Bronx, 170 lbs.; total, 9,435 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 7,550 lbs.

**NEW YORK TRADE RECORD
BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Axehod, B., 118 E. 4th; F. Lesser.
Brown, H., 388 8th ave.; M. Love.
Barone, R., 324 E. 61st; E. Kohn.
Cohen, L., 2199 8th ave.; Morris & Co.
Guamieri Bros., 303 E. 34th; Levy & Ackerman.
Kushner, G., 230 E. 3d; J. Levy.
Kiefer, G., 17 E. 92d; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
Klein, S., Van Nest ave., Westchester; S. Katzstein.
Matusow, J., & M. Liebman, 647 E. 11th; Darling & Co.
Paul, A., 58 E. 99th; Darling & Co.
Paul, H., 1980 2d ave.; Darling & Co.
Ricca, P., 167½ Thompson; M. Fadale.
Weisels, M., 1485 5th ave.; J. Levy.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Booras, J., 1½ Washington; G. Carampatos.
Frankfuter, Z., 646 E. 6th; S. Dubinsky.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Fleischer, Rubin, 364 Central ave.; Levy Bros.
Hart, Jacob, 1296 Gates ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.
Meyer, Leon, 4605 3d ave.; Samuel Rhonheimer.
Padula, Vincent, 419 Park ave.; Gustave Selner.
Reiter, L., 601 Cleveland; Jos. Rosenberg.
Reiter, L., 601 Cleveland; Jos. Rosenberg.
Sarbi, S., 74 Skillman; Darling & Co.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Ambach, Wm. T., 201 Hoyt; Fredricka Ambach.
Klein, Joseph, 408 Nostrand ave.; George Ziegler.
Licari, Vincenzo, 605 Flushing ave.; Philip Fiumefreddo.
Rhonheimer, Samuel, 4605 3d ave.; Leon Meyer.

**GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND
RESTAURANT FIXTURES.****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Brobst, F. A., 3-5-7 E. 27th; Clifford R. Co.
Boss, M., 2333 2d ave.; I. Rosenblum.
Del Grandio, A., 225 W. 27th; A. Ruggerio.

Ehrgott, G. H., 63 Westchester ave.; J. P. Wenninger.

Elfe, H. B., 392 Lenox ave.; M. Brus.
Goossen, A., 3256 3d ave.; J. Goossen & G. French.

Hadjian, J. M., 529 W. 29th; T. J. Krikorian.
Jones, R., 99 9th ave.; E. Singer.
Krikorian, T. J., 529 W. 29th; J. M. Hadjian.
Kohn, P., & S. Reisenburger, College Point;
L. I. P. Reisenburger.

Le Barton Hotel, 308-10 W. 58th; F. W. Evers.

Rehfeld, A., 1533 2d ave.; J. Charnow.
Rosenblatt, B., 1628 3d ave.; M. Islev.
Riccadona Hotel Co., Ocean Parkway, Coney Island; F. M. Randall.

Riis, F., 211 E. 66th; C. H. Nolte.
Signori, V., 312 E. 106th; G. De Naio.
Smidt, F., 280 Ave. B.; C. Timm.
Schult, C. L., 1725 Amsterdam ave.; J. H. Wulfin.

Schafvik, J., 827 10th ave.; F. Matz.
Volence, J., 1772 Amsterdam ave.; V. Volence, Jr.

Vollmer, J., West and Harrison; Bloomingdale Bros.

Berwind, M. P., 319 West; F. Simstorfer.
Dansen, L., 20 E. 116th; Westin & Steinhart.
Eckhardt, B., 210 West; A. Wohlzemuth.
Francfort, H., & C. Delu, 876 Columbus ave.; Anheuser B. Agy.

Gulotta, A. J., 163 W. 29th; Levin Bros.
Gilbert, F., & S. Berman, 27 Rivington; M. Moskowitz.

Kowensky, H., 119 W. 17th; Levin Bros.
Kiel, R. & H., 103 8th ave.; H. Halbarth & W. Lindenauer, J. & L. J., 32 W. 19th; W. Steinberg.

McEntee, R. A., 2768 Broadway; J. Habets.
Pfister, J., 2055 3d ave.; C. Hays.
Pogoda, M., 118 Centre; J. Pavers.

Perminger, O., 196 Ave. C; Levin Bros.
Reichsfeld, H., 1464 2d ave.; Westin & Steinhart.

Spertakes, D., 10-12 Old Slip; E. Demos.
Schlesinger, R., 262 E. Houston; Westin & Steinhart.

Thatt, H., & L. Ontrover, 9 W. 116th; E. Jag.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Brus, J., 392 Lenox ave.; H. B. Elfe.
Badalamenti, S., 215 Bleecker; L. Cangelosi.
Habets, J., 2768 Broadway; J. Habets.

Klatz, P., & M. Sassoni, 875 Columbus ave.; Anheuser B. Co.

Penza, R., 193 Grand; G. Restaino.

Ruggerio, A., 225 W. 27th; A. Del Grandio.
Ruths, F., 608 E. 168th; W. Borchers.

Solominsky, D. & A., 2027 3d ave.; S. Nudel-

man & D. Sock.

**The Solution**

For all your floor troubles. Is elastic, sanitary and waterproof. Easy for the workers to stand on and is approved by Government Inspectors.

STANDARD ASPHALT & RUBBER CO.

205 La Salle Street

CHICAGO

New York City.

Kansas City.

FISCHER MILLS

**Importers Grinders
Exporters**

**SPICES, HERBS AND
SEASONINGS**

We manufacture and import the following brands:

Braunschweiger Blutwurst Seasoning

" Liverwurst "

B F Brand Pork Sausage "

B F " Liver " "

B F " Frankfurter " "

B F " Head Cheese " "

Full information and samples on request

B. FISCHER & CO.

Franklin and Greenwich Sts.

NEW YORK

BEAUTIES IN CINCINNATI.

That's what the fine meat markets are called which have lately been opened in that city. It is a well-known fact that ladies are butchers' best customers, and that they favor tidy and clean markets. Wide-awake butchers take advantage of it and fit up accordingly. They know the best method of getting the credit of the trade and to hold it. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the builders of Beauty refrigerators and fixtures, equipped these markets, and their proud owners highly recommend the artistic and beautifully finished work. These markets are owned by George Stegner, 1221 Harrison avenue; Herman Wagner, Baymiller and Central avenue; Fred Dinkelaker, 324 West 5th street, and Isaac Sandow, Burnet and Albany avenue.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.00@6.80
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.10@5.90
Oxen and stags.....	4.25@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.15@5.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	6.25@7.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.75@ 8.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live spring lambs, per head.....	4.00@ 5.50
Live lambs, unshorn, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 8.25
Live lambs, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 7.15
Live lambs, unshorn, culls.....	5.50@ 6.25
Live sheep, unshorn, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 6.50
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, unshorn and clipped, culls.....	3.00@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@7.85
Hogs, medium.....	@7.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@7.75
Pigs.....	@7.05
Rough.....	6.75@6.80

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@10
Choice native light.....	9½@10
Common to fair native.....	8 @ 9½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10 @10½
Choice native light.....	9½@10
Native, common to fair.....	9½@ 9½
Choice, Western, heavy.....	8½@ 9
Choice, Western, light.....	8½@ 9
Common to fair Texas.....	8½@ 8½
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 9½
Common to fair heifers.....	8½@ 9
Choice cows.....	8½@ 8½
Common to fair cows.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7½@ 8
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	7½@ 7½

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 13½c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 11½c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 13c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 11c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9½c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 8½c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 round, 9½c. per lb.; No. 2 round, 8½c. per lb.; No. 3 round, 8½c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	12 @13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10½@12
Western calves, choice.....	10 @11
Western calves, fair to good.....	8 @10
Western calves, common.....	8 @ 9

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@10
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10
Pigs.....	@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12½@14
Spring lambs, good.....	11½@13
Yearling lambs.....	9 @10
Sheep, choice.....	10 @11½
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @10
Sheep, culls.....	8 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	11½@12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	11½@12
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	11½@12
Smoked picnic, light.....	8½@ 8½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	8½@ 8½
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 8½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@13½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@13
Dried beef sets.....	@17½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	12½@15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 @11½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 @14½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@13
Shoulders, city.....	@ 9½
Shoulders, Western.....	9 @ 9½
Butts, regular.....	11 @11½
Butts, boneless.....	11½@12
Fresh hams, city.....	@13
Fresh hams, Western.....	@12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.....	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 50.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	@ 20.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@240.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	.65 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	.40 @50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	.25 @75c. a pair
8-veetbreads, beef.....	.18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	.25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 7c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@—
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b., New York.....	@58
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tes.....	@—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@10
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@23
Beef rounds, per lb.....	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 8
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@60
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@64
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6½
Beef, wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5½
Beef, wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	8	10
Pepper, Penang, white.....	11½	13½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	13	16
Pepper, shot.....	10	—
Allspice.....	6	8½
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	15	18
Mace.....	48	53

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @ 5½
Crystals.....	5½@ 6½
Powdered.....	5½@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .21
No. 2 skins.....	@ .19
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .17
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.00
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@1.90
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@1.70
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.10
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.10
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@1.90
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.10
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@2.85
Branded kips.....	@1.85
Branded skins.....	@ .16
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.25
Ticky skins.....	@ .14
Ticky kips.....	@1.85
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED, ICED.

Fowls—	
Western, dry-pkd., medium weights.....	@15
Southwestern.....	@15
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, dry pkd., scalded, per lb.....	@12
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., p.r. doz.....	4.00@4.25
Squabs, prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	2.50@2.75
Squabs, poor, dark, per doz.....	1.25@1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys—	
Young toms and hens No. 1.....	@25
Old toms.....	@23
Chickens, Broilers—	
Milk-fed, fancy.....	@25
Corn-fed, No. 1.....	@22
Chickens, Roasting—	
Milk-fed, fancy.....	@25
Corn-fed, soft meat, fancy.....	@20
Corn-fed, average, No. 1.....	@18
Fowls—	
Dry-picked, No. 1, 4 lbs. and up, average.....	@15½
Dry-picked, No. 1, small.....	@13½
Other Poultry—	
Old roosters.....	@12
Ducks, No. 1.....	@18

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, per lb.....	@25 @33
Fowls, per lb.....	15½@17
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@15
Geese.....	@ 8
Guinea Fowls, per pair.....	@50
Pigeons, live.....	@25 @30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials.....	@28
Creamery, Extras.....	@27½
Creamery, Held Specials.....	@27
Creamery, Held Extras.....	@26
Process, Specials.....	22½@23
Process Extras.....	21 @21½

EGGS.

Fresh Gathered Firsts, storage packed.....	@21½
Fresh Gathered Firsts, Northern.....	@21
Fresh Gathered Firsts.....	@20½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	@22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@25.00
Hoof meal, per unit, N. Y.....	@ 2.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.....	@ 2.77½
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.17½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.15 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York.....	2.65 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.35 @ 2.45
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.90
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	@ 2.85
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.85
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	0.50 @ 0.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.10½@ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½@ 2.27
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	0.50 @ 0.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

